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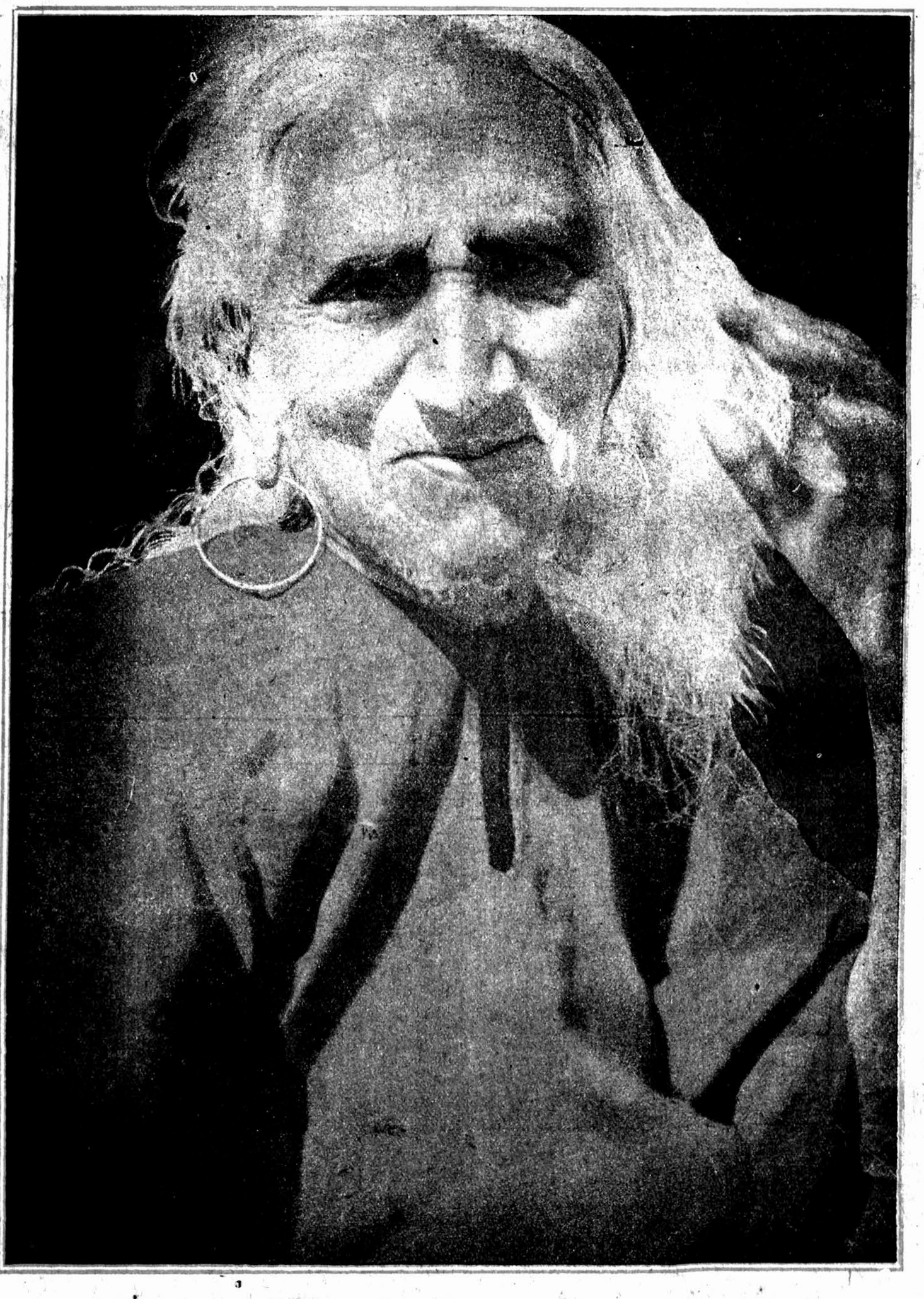


GRAND OLD WOMAN OF RURAL INDIA

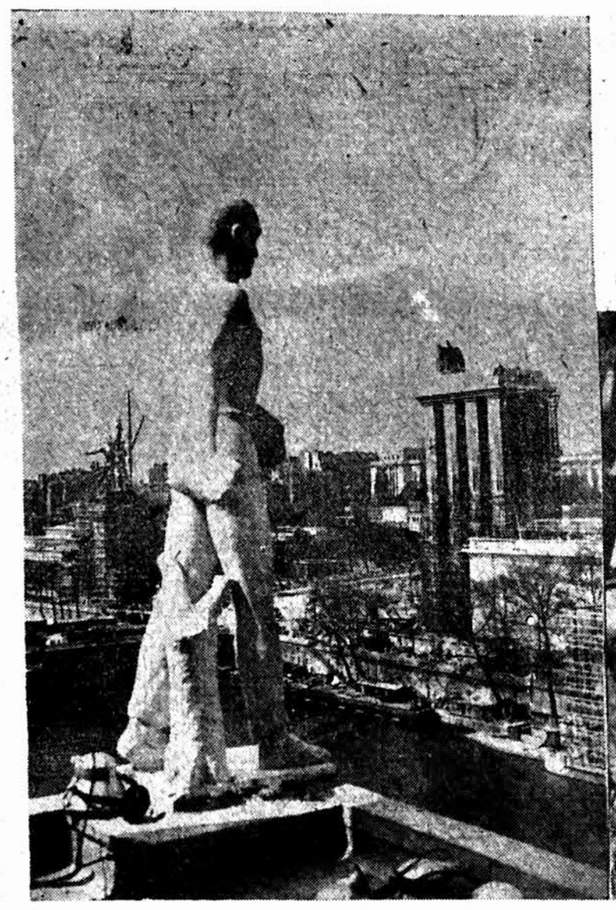
In the presence of representatives of 43 nations and high officials of State, M. Albert Lebrun, President of the French Republic opened the Paris International Exhibition. Picture shows Premier Blum standing behind the President.

Shrimati Devika Antharyanam M,A., M.L.A. of Travancore State has been nominated by the Travancore Darbar to the State Council, recently.

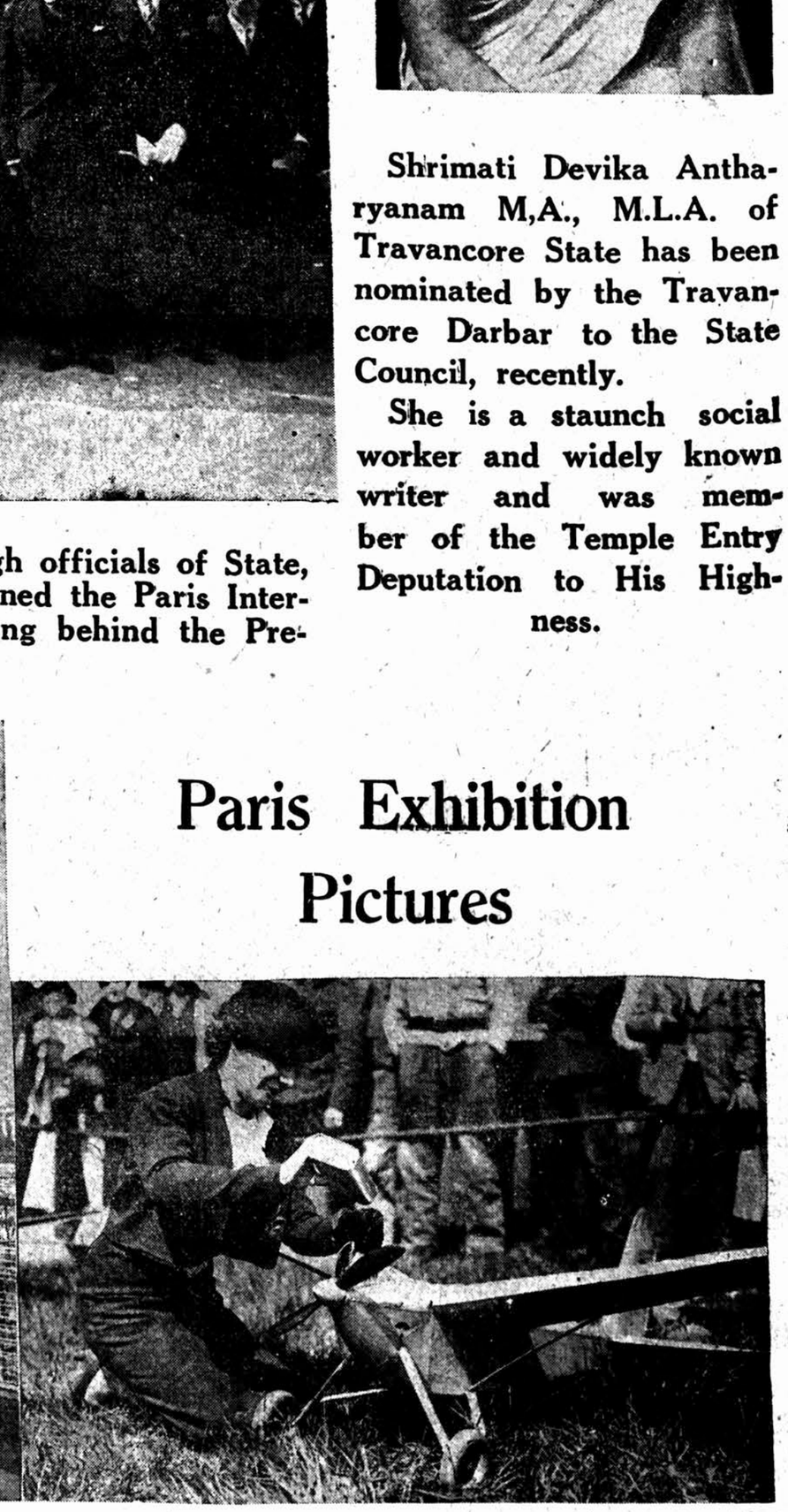
She is a staunch social worker and widely known writer and was member of the Temple Entry Deputation to His Highness.

Left:—A Statue in the pavilion of Italy placed facing the pavilions of Germany and Russia in the Paris Exposition.

Right:—A lady competitor feeding with petrol her miniature 'plane at the competition of "handy" aeroplanes held at the Etampes (France) aerodrome.



Paris Exhibition Pictures



PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: Germany and Russia running a 'skyscapering' race in constructing their pavilions: Photo shows the two contesting pavilions facing each other. Behind them is the Eiffel Tower.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JUNE 20, 1937.

With Gandhiji At Tithal

MAHATMA RECEIVES HOMAGE FROM THE SEA BUT FINDS HIS LITTLE ANU MORE THAN A MATCH FOR HIM!

By V. M. Maniar

"Bapu, I won't let you turn the wicket gate; strain your utmost; no entrance to you," said Anu, grandson of Mahatmaji and son of Ramdas. With a smile, retorted the uncrowned king of India. "I plead my helplessness but behind there is Khan Sahib Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi' whose nerve you have never known". This homely incident stands out among my experiences during several recent visits to Tithal where I and a friend would go in the evening from Bulsar to see Mahatmaji's routine of life.

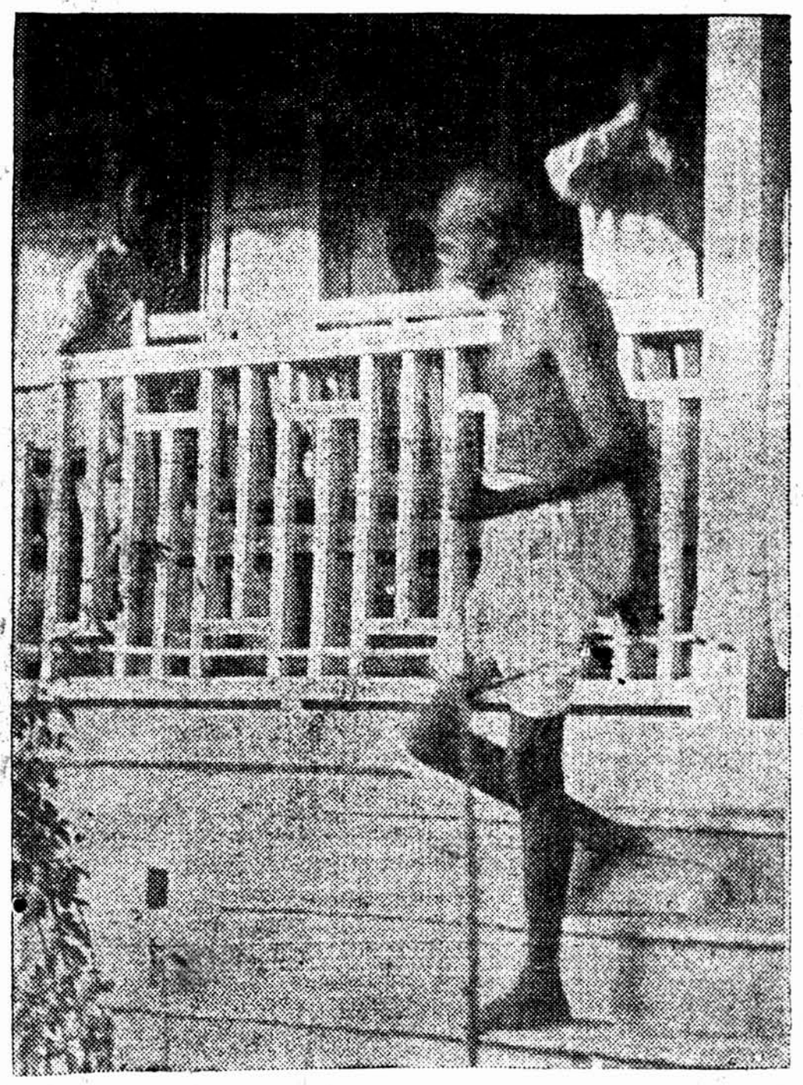
During the day Tithal Beach wears a rather gloomy appearance. Huge waves dash against the creek. The beach spreads over three miles with Jalbhai Bridge at one end and Auranga Creek at the other. At the time of spring the rising tide penetrates the creek and runs into another stream spreading over two miles or so all about.

When we reached, there were several thousands of visitors on the beach. The rush of visitors who trod some three or four miles from Bulsar, began at 5 p.m. About a dozen motor cars, twice the number of tongas rumbling all the way and as many bullock carts with some hawkers and pedestrians lined themselves on the beach by half-past five. The swelling crowds consisted of all kinds of people, high and low, rich and poor, old as well as young children, old dames as well as young maids, men of all castes, creeds and colours wearing all kinds of costumes, foreign as well as purely Indian. It was a wonderful sight. The prevailing gloom seemed to be partly relieved by the approach of Mahatmaji, followed by his lieutenants prominent among whom were Khan Saheb, Herr Mann Callenbaugh, German disciple of Mahatmaji, Mrs. Ramdas and her two children, Anu and Sumitra.

After finishing his evening meals in the company of his ashramites numbering some 50, the Mahatma arrived at 6-30 p.m. when the sun was just above the horizon in the West.

The Sea Salutes Him

The inmates of his ashram which is situated in Bhulabhai Desai's bungalow, besides those mentioned above, were Sardar Patel and his daughter, Maniben, Sjt. Mahadev Desai, Pyarelal, Miss Slade and Shardaben. Messrs B. G. Kher, Rajaji and some Kathiawar workers were among the temporary occupants. Sardar Patel who had some leg trouble, never joined Gandhiji in his evening walk. His ashram is a two-storey building painted purple black and white with a garden surrounding it and with a tennis court in front of it with two national tricolour flags flying at each end on the top of the building.



Mahatmaji leaving for an evening walk on the Tithal sea-shore.

The sight of Mahatmaji with a big stick in his one hand and holding either Anu or Sumitra by the other, drew crowds from the beach, anxiously waiting for his darshan. They soon surrounded him as they poured forth from all directions and hurried to the spot. He took only 20 minutes or so to cover his walk both ways up to the Jalbhai Bridge where temporary tents were erected for the summer resort of Mr. Jalbhai and his band of co-workers. Mahatmaji always preferred wet sands or watery shore with dashing waves to the dry beach. The mighty waves seemed anxious to kiss Mahatmaji.

Mahatma Leading!

On one occasion, an old woman of 65 lay prostrate at the feet of Gandhiji and prevailed upon him to discontinue his march for a few seconds. He held her by the hand, raised her and blessed her with a pat on her back. After taking some fleet steps he jumped like a deer and ran full speed with Anu, Sumitra and others who were making every effort to keep pace with him, much to the amusement of all present. Even Khan Saheb, Mr. Callenbauch and Shardaben found it hard to run with him. Both Anu and Sumitra were in their chaddis having discarded other clothes. Khan Saheb was in his usual khaddar and the German disciple wore a dhotar and a half shirt. Both the children little dreamt that they accompanied the greatest man of India and one of the greatest men of the world. Their simple, innocent childish pursuits were freely shared by Mahatmaji who becomes young with the young, child-like with children and sober with the sober-minded.

While walking, Bapu would ask, "Well Anu, are you tired? well Sumitra, did you get exhausted?" They always replied, "No, Bapu, let us have more and longer trips". Shardaben pleasantly chatted with Mr. Callenbauch. In this rush, once I approached Khan Saheb and asked him if he could give me a statement for the Press. The Frontier leader, in all his humility, ignored such a request and urged me to approach Mahatmaji who, he said, could deliver the goods to me.

With darkness slightly deepening, and the walk over, they trudged homeward over the dry sands on the beach. Some 1,500 people always followed Mahatmaji and company to the Ashram to attend the evening prayer. The two children and specially the grandson, Anu, would run ahead of all and stand at the wicket-gate, the main entrance being always locked. He would not let Mahatmaji in without a struggle. Sometimes some inmates who hurried ahead of all, holding the wicket-gate for Mahatmaji, had to move away to enjoy the jolly repartees of Anu and Bapu. Khan Saheb's or Mr. Callenbauch's request would secure entry for the women but not for Bapu who could not pass without resistance by Anu. When all were admitted everyone washed one's feet, bells tingled and lights were kindled. All those seated on the Tennis Court would stand up at the sight of Mahatmaji. It was with rapt attention that all attended the evening prayer.

A Thought For The Day

History consists, for the greater part, of the miseries brought upon the world by pride, ambition, avarice, revenge, lust, sedition hypocrisy, ungoverned zeal, and all the train of disorderly appetites.—Burke.

Indians Abroad

"GANDHI SOLDIER" IN LONDON

Vallabhdas' Boycott Talks—Dharam Yash Dev To Campaign For India In The Land Of Dollars—Vadhelvala Returns As A Cement Specialist To Bombay.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

During the week I met a remarkable personality in a London street. He being in Indian costume, I entered into conversation with his as fellow-countryman. We introduced ourselves by producing our visiting cards. When I saw his card I could not help greeting him heartily.

For, that afternoon I had met

Mr. Vallabhdas Ranchhoddas, a veteran "Gandhi Soldier" in London.

an Indian about whom I had several letters from my German friends. A few weeks ago a letter reached me from Leipzig. The writer stated: "One of your "Gandhi soldiers" is here and we have learnt more about India from him than by reading the columns of the London "Times."

The "Gandhi Soldier" was no other than Mr. Vallabhdas Runchoddas, a famous figure in India's gramophone trade. Mr. Vallabhdas has been to England on several occasions; every Leipzig Fair obviously brings him to Europe. This year he has been in London for several months, recuperating his health, arguing with Englishmen on the question of boycott of British goods in India.

TALK OF BOYCOTT

By comparison, he has nothing but praise for the Leipzig Fair. In his opinion the British Industries Fair is nothing but a shadow of the Leipzig show. He even thought that other Continental Fairs—Basle, Milan, Prague—are far better than their British counterpart. As an Indian he felt that Indians should continue to boycott the British Industries Fair because India can find ample scope to invest her money judicially and to her advantage on the Continent of Europe instead of in England which treats her as a slave country.

"I am glad this year's British Industries Fair did not attract more than a handful of Indians," declared Mr. Vallabhdas. He thought that the British newspapers played their usual role in boosting British goods and proclaiming that all the component parts of the Commonwealth were purchasing at the Fair. Mr. Vallabhdas visited the Fair practically every day in order to keep "an eye" on the Indian section. He could not help bringing away an impression that there were only the "three tailors of Tooley street" to place orders in London in the name of India.

IN KHADI AMONG NAZIS.

Mr. Vallabhdas spent some weeks in Monte Carlo. Asked if he played any roulette, Mr. Vallabhdas asked me the meaning of

Dr. R. M. Vadhelvala Engineer, who is returning to Bombay after a special course in cements.

the word. "I don't know what are these 'Monte Carlo bands' nor do I bother about them. I do not even know where they exist. I went to spend a few days in solitude on the high peaks."

From Monte Carlo, Mr. Vallabhdas found himself in Berlin, Cologne, Liepzig, Hamburg. He has brought back happy memory of the many friends he made in commercial circles. He walked along the streets of the Nazi Germany, as he walks in the Metro-

Dharam Yash Dev, who has planned to carry Indian campaign in U. S. A.

polis of the Empire, in Khaddar dress, with a "Gandhi" cap to boot with a Khaddar bag hanging across his shoulders. That has earned him the title of "Gandhi Soldier."

He was so much impressed by the German method of greeting friends with the cry "Hitler" that he has formed a group of friends in London and on the Continent who greet one another by saying "Jay Bharat." He is optimistic that before he leaves London in the next fortnight or so, he will have a band of over 200 young Indians to greet one another with "Jay Bharat."

BIG COMBINE

He wants to impress upon our countrymen that one thing counts in life. Unity of action in every respect. In London, he found out amazing developments in the gramophone industry and trade. During the boycott movement of years gone by, Mr. Vallabhdas's one anxiety was to bring together all the Indian dealers. He was encouraged by the thought that in the early stages of the movement many compatriots joined him, "only to let him down and the country as a whole". Now he is going back to India with the intention of travelling over the whole country to bring to the notice of the Indian merchants the part recently played by the British manufacturers, who have merged their individuality to form one big combine to capture the world market.

DHARAM YASH DEV

After staying in this country for five years, Mr. Dharam Yash Dev is now busy packing his luggage to return to his home town to Lahore.

Mr. Dev studied journalism at London University for two years and has been doing free lance for over a year. He has contributed a number of articles on variety of subjects to several Indian newspapers, including the "Bombay Chronicle" to "Amrita Bazar Patrika", the "Tribune". Even pages of "Modern Review" and the "Vishal Bharat" have been covered by the contributions of Mr. Dev. In England the "Spectator", the "Manchester Guardian", the "Time and Tide" found space for the contributions of this young Indian writer. Miss Elsie Weil, the associate editor of that famous American journal "Asia" was so much impressed by his writings that she wrote to Mr. Dev not long time back "we are interested in your writing and in the sincerity with which you have set out to interpret the life of the India you know. We shall be very glad to see more of your writing".

FOR THE LAND OF DOLLARS

So Mr. Dev hopes to present "Asia" with a series of contributions after visiting India. He proposes to go round the country for a few months and then take a passage for the land of the dollars. "I would be sorry to leave India again but bigger world outside appeals to my temperament," said Mr. Dev, in a chat with me this morning. He is convinced that he can serve his country better by visiting America where he wants to work vigorously to interpret the real India to the Americans and to counteract the Miss Mayo poison and the Kipling poison. "All of us, you and I and others, we all have to contribute our own share. It is a hard struggle but we have to go on and on" added the enthusiast. But why go to America? " was my question to Mr. Dev, who replied: For years our people have been shutting their eyes to the world outside. For them there is no other country except England. We have to make them international-minded. And it is through our profession (journalism) that it can be achieved. While in America I hope to go on writing for various papers in Bombay, Lahore and Calcutta. I want to tell my countrymen all that will be happening in America. I feel some strange and wonderful things will happen there during the course of the next three or four years."

While at London University Mr. Dev took a special course on Advertising at King's College, which included Practical work and Laboratory course in the Applied Psychology of Advertising. So far

(Continued on page 47)

VERY HEAVY CAKE SIR. SO I COULD NOT WALK FAST
I HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR THE BATH YOU FOOL!
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KANTI
The big cake for Family's bath
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The Oudh Architecture

(By NANDA LAL CHATTERJI).

The historians of Indian architecture have generally classed the architectural monuments of Oudh as one of a very degraded and barbarous style, but there is no gainsaying the fact that such a classification is unduly severe and hasty. The old buildings of Lucknow, or Fyzabad, it may be readily conceded, are on the whole certainly not of a high order, and cannot really stand in comparison with the architectural glories of Agra and Delhi. This very fact has, however, been responsible for much of the pedantic condemnation of the buildings of the Nawabs of Oudh. Critics have only too often judged the latter simply by way of illustrating the decadence of Indian architecture after the Mughals. This is neither fair, nor adequate.

Not Their Fault

The Nawabs of Oudh could claim with justice that it was they who had kept the lamp of Muslim architecture burning in Hindustan, and that, but for their generous patronage and enthusiasm, the extinction of Mughal architecture would have been complete in Northern India during the period of political storm and stress that followed the death of Aurangzeb. After the decline of the Mughal Empire the seat of Muslim culture shifted from Delhi to Fyzabad, and thence to Lucknow, and this was entirely due to the munificence and patronage of the Nawabs of Oudh. The latter, therefore, are justly entitled to a greater degree of appreciation than they have hitherto received from the critics. That they could somehow keep up the architectural traditions of Mughal India is sufficiently creditable. Their failure to attain eminence in this respect was not due entirely to their own mediocrity, or degeneration, but was the result of factors some of which were beyond their control.

Causes Of Decadence

The Nawabs of Oudh had the misfortune to find themselves in circumstances infinitely more adverse than those of the Mughal Emperors, and they had to face also difficulties unknown to the latter. Firstly, their financial resources were limited, and they could not dream of the facilities and riches that the Great Mughals had ordinarily commanded. Secondly, marble or stone was not so easily available in Oudh as it could be in Agra, and the Nawabs had to be content with brick-built edifices which certainly cannot be as dazzling as the marble and red-sand stone monuments of the Mughal centres.

Thirdly, craftsmanship had enormously deteriorated in Northern India during and after the rule of Aurangzib (for which the Nawabs of Oudh were in no way responsible), and, therefore, the master-builders of the Mughal school were rarely available when Suja--ud-Daulah was busy consolidating his power at Fyzabad, or when Nawab Asaf-ud-Daulah removed his capital from Fyzabad to Lucknow, and began an era of building activities which continued up to the annexation of Oudh. The debased taste that is particularly noticeable in the Lucknow buildings was really due to the unfortunate break in the architectural traditions of Medieval India, caused by the puritanism of Aurangzib and the ceaseless political turmoils that followed his death.

Fourthly, bound hand and foot as the Nawabs were to a subsidiary alliance with the East India Company, their country was politically isolated from the rest of India, and thus there was little chance of its contact with the stream of artistic traditions that still continued in the obscurer parts of Central India and Rajputana such as the petty states of Dativa, Orchha, Udaipur, Jaipur, etc.

Lastly, the predominant influence of the Europeans in the court of Lucknow was solely responsible for the demoralisation of architectural ideals, and hybridisation of decoration and motifs, that are to be seen at Lucknow. The craftsmen had to imitate the more popular European models, and thus they debased and perverted their own indigenous art in a way that excites the ridicule of those who have any aesthetic sense in them. This craze for Western art was thus a result of political factors over which the Nawabs had little control.

Distinctive Features

It is not necessary here to attempt a detailed description of the architectural monuments of Oudh as a whole. It must, however, be pointed out that the style must be judged in the light of the facts cited above. Essentially, it is bound to be regarded as a decadent form of Mughal style, but, and this is usually forgotten, it should not be summarily dismissed as such. The Oudh style has certain features which should attract the attention of even the severest critic. The vaulted hall, the emblem of the fish, the pleasing gateway, the layout of garden, the pretty "Baradari", and the romantic labyrinth are some of the architectural beauties for which the architecture of Oudh deserves to be appreciated. Of course, these pale into insignificance when compared to the more elegant creations of the Mughal Emperor, but, even as they are, they are sufficiently attractive as well as architecturally interesting.

Fyzabad, the capital of Shuja-ud-Daulah, has been generally ignored by the authorities on Indian architecture. The traditional Mughal style of combining architecture with garden is noticeable here in the beautiful tomb of Babu Begam, wife of Shuja-ud-Daulah, and the Golab Bari, a fine garden mausoleum, where the Nawab and his parents lie buried

It is Lucknow, the centre of the later Nawabs, that forms the principal centre of Muslim architecture in Oudh. But it is a great pity that the style of the Lucknow monuments has not yet been studied with the care and sympathy it deserves.

Virile And Dignified

The Great Imambara built in 1784 to afford relief during a severe famine by that generous Nawab, Asaf-ud-Daulah, is the most popular piece of Lucknow, architecture, and is justly regarded as the architectural glory of Lucknow, some of its details are undeniably inartistic, yet on the whole it looks grand and imposing. Viewed along with its dignified mosque with the two lofty minarets and the striking Rumi Darwaza, it appears a picturesque group of buildings not unworthy of the man who is said to have spent more than a million on it. The Hall of the Imambara is an architectural feat of which its craftsmen might well be proud. It is one of the biggest vaulted galleries in the world, and the engineering skill it reveals has extorted the admiration of experts and laymen alike. It is worth remembering that this building is free from that admixture of European style, which proved to be the bane of the local architecture during the regime of the later Nawabs. Its architectural details may be vulgar at places, but they are not bastard like those of the later buildings which exhibit a curious jumble of indigenous and foreign modes of ornamentation. Its plan is simple, virile, and dignified, and this cannot be said of most other buildings with which Lucknow was adorned by its Nawabs Its gigantic arches are its most remarkable point, and had they been of marble they could well have compared with the monuments of the Mughal Emperors. The Rumi Darwaza is one of the most spectacular gateways in India, and is a superb piece. Its imposing height, harmonius details, and grand arch cannot fail to arrest attention, and they are also in the best possible taste.

Handsome Tombs

The two tombs at Qasar Bagh built by Ghaziuddin Haidar in which Saadat Ali Khan and his wife, Khursnedzadi, are buried, are from the architectural point alone the best examples of the local style, and although they have generally been neglected both by the sightseers and art critics they are without doubt beautiful edifices. Neither very imposing, nor richly decorated, they are nevertheless extremely artistic. The proportionate domes, the shapely kiosks, the fine "Kalasha" finials, and above all the well-balanced plan of the buildings are worthy of note. Cheaply plastered and brick-built as they are, they do not ordinarily strike the attention of the hurried sightseer but they really deserve a close inspection and full appreciation. There is more artistry in them than in the Imambara buildings The latter are more spectacular than graceful, while these tombs, small as they are, are surely more handsome. Architecturally there is little left to be desired except a better material

Saadat Ali, though not as generous and lavish a ruler as his brother Asaf-ud-Daulah had been, was certainly not so miserly as he has sometimes been represented. A number of fine works were executed during his regime, and large sums were spent by him in adorning the eastern part of Lucknow. Practically all the notable monuments that lie between the Bailey Guard and the Dilkusha were built by him. Those that are architecturally important are

(Continued on page 4)

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The Oudh Architecture

(Continued from Page 3)

the stately Lal Baradari, the lovely Dilkusha Palace, and the ruins of the elegant Sikandar Bagh.

Havell's Tribute

It may be mentioned here incidentally that the fine gateway of Sikander Bagh, though partially an imitation of the European style, has extorted the admiration of such a renowned "connoisseur" as Mr. E. B. Havell. Its simple dignity and artistic conception are worthy of note, and, as Mr. Havell has pointed out,, ".....the native craftsman.....has built in a classic style which has all the vitality and freedom of a real Pompeian Villa". The gateway is thus a memorable example of the fact that the Indian craftsmen could, given the proper encouragement, even assimilate the best of the Western styles and graft them to his own indigenous tradition.

The Moti Mahal built by Ghaziuddin Hyder and the Husainabad Imambara built by Muhammad Ali Shah are also among the attractive monuments of Lucknow. These in spite of their gaudy and tawdry details that invariably illustrate the vain attempt of the craftsmen to ape the foreign style and motifs are nevertheless of sufficient architectural importance. The general design and lay-out are not inartistic, but it must be admitted in this connection that a worthless imitation of the model of the Taj Mahal in the garden of the Husainabad Imambara betrays the vilest of taste. But the Jami Masjid to the west of the Imambara begun so late as in the days of Muhammad Ali Shan is one of the finest example of the indigenous style. The three well-formed domes and the two shapely minarets exhibts a high order of local craftsmanship, and are illustrative of the fact that the master-builders could produce truly Indian structures in spite of the debasing influence of foreign art and the craze for a mixed style.

Some of the buildings of the later Nawabs do, however, undeniably betray a perverted taste and it was, as has already been explained above, due to the unrestrained and inartistic imitation of models then in vogue in the West. This is why the palaces of this period took extremely ungraceful and extravagant. The Chutter-Manzil and the Qaisarbagh Palaces are instances of a gross mimicry of the European style.

Notwithstanding their apparent vulgarity, the buildings of the Nawabs of Oudh represent one of the last phases of Muslim architecture in Hindustan and, as such, are of importance in the annals of India's artistic and cultural heritage.—"Twentieth Century".

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

NO MORE SHORTS FOR KING ... WHAT BALDWIN SAID 10 YEARS AGO ...PEERLESS MAC FOLLOWS TRADITION ... SUGGESTION TO COMMUNIST M.P.

(By Our London Correspondent From World Press)

The King's free intimacy with boys clubs (as shown when he was Duke of York) has come to an end, said Mr. Arthur Greenwood, in the House of Commons.

"The King must change his shorts for the full-dress of an admiral".

Mr. Greenwood who was moving the Socialist amendment for the rejection of the Civil List Bill, said that a comparison had been forced between the position of the King when he was Duke of York and since he came to the throne. Costumes and dressing-up, "all these gegaws and fripperry," were a barrier to the free play of influence between Crown and cottage.

* * *

Fired!

Mr. Arthur Bryant's "Stanley Baldwin", which appeared on the day Mr. Baldwin resigned his

LORD BALDWIN:
Did he prophesy his own doom?

office as Prime Minister, carries the story of the Conservative leader up to the hour of his resignation and bears the sub-title "A Tribute."

It is more than a tribute. It is a full-blooded panegyric, for, like everyone who has worked directly under Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Bryant admits no fault or even error of judgment in the domestic or foreign policy of his hero. There is one quotation which makes curious reading to-day.

Speaking of public life exactly ten years ago, Mr. Baldwin said: "It is a hard school. There is no money in it. Sometimes there is a certain amount of honour, but there are a great many kicks, and you always end in disaster; you are always fired out, and you are liable to be fired out without notice."

* * *

Declined

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in declining earldom, follows example of several former Prime Ministers.

Sir Robert Walpole was offered peerage, but refused for himself, though he accepted for his eldest son (Lord Walpole of Walpole). He accepted Garter. Later he took Earldom of Oxford. Sir Robert Peel declined both Garter and peerage.

Disraeli refused peerage for himself in 1868, but at his request his wife was made Viscountess Beaconsfield. In 1878 he allowed himself to be made Earl of Beaconsfield, and in the same year accepted Garter, though resisted Queen's desire to make him Marquis or Duke.

Mr. Gladstone twice declined peerage, and on his final retirement in 1894 the Queen explained that she did not offer one because she knew he would refuse. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman refused to be bullied into Lords by a section of his Party in 1905, and in 1907 rejected proposals that he should take peerage for the sake of his health.

Mr. Balfour several times turned down peerage before giving in.

* * *

Peers All

Two other members of the House of Lords who are the sons and heirs of peers have been given, like Mr. Runciman, peerages during their father's life-time. They are Lord Halifax and Lord Wimborne.

Lord Halifax was made Baron Irwin in 1925 before going to India as Viceroy. He and his father were members together of the Upper House for nine years.

When Mr. Asquith appointed Mr. Ivor Guest Paymaster-General in 1910 he was promoted to the Lords with the title of Baron Ashby St. Ledgers. He succeeded to his father's title in 1914. The late Lord Curzon is the only other instance, besides that of Mr. Runciman, we can recall of a son sitting in the House of Lords by a title of higher rank than his father's.

After having been an Irish peer with the very English title of Baron Curzon of Kedleston, co. Derby, for 13 years, he became Earl Curzon of Kedleston in the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1911. His father, Baron Scarsdale, died in 1916.

* * *

When Royalty Must Bow

A correspondent styling himself as a "super-loyalist" says in a London newspaper that Continental visitors to Britain in the reigns of the Georges prior to 1820 have recorded their surprise that it

KING GEORGE VI:
No more shorts for him.

is a privilege of the British public to insist that its monarchs, on entering the royal patent theatres, such as Druary Lane, should advance to the front of the royal box and bow to the audience.

If the audience considered the bow made without sufficient deference it had the right to call "Lower, lower," whereupon the monarch had to rise and repeat his act but with deeper obeisance.

When one of the princes failed to bow sufficiently low to please the audience in 1782, his mother, the Queen, ducked him by seizing the scruff of his neck.

The "Super-Loyalists" suggests that Mr. Gallachar, the Communist M.P., should attend the next command theatrical performance and by repeatedly insisting on his British privilege eventually bow the Royal Family out of sight altogether.

* * *

Poetry And Machine Gun

At the Royal Central Asian Society's reception to the Emir Abdullah, Lord Lloyd mentioned the historic meeting which the Emir had with Lord Kitchener and Sir Ronald Storrs in Cairo in February, 1914.

Sir Ronald Storrs, who was listening to Lord Lloyd, will tell the full story when his memoirs are published. The Emir's visit to the Residency excited the suspi-

"MAC":
Betrayed Labour, but declined a Peerage.

cions of the Turks and the conversations were not continued. But when the Emir, who was staying at Abdin Palace as the guest of the Khedive, was about to leave Sir Ronald Storrs went to see him.

For two hours the Emir discussed Arab poetry with him, quoting long passages of the classics from memory. Then he changed the subject to machine-guns. Would the British Government provide his father, the Sherif of Mecca, with a dozen—or even half-a-dozen?

When Sir Ronald Storrs had elicited that they were to be used for defensive purposes against the Turks, he replied that he was sure the British Government would not do anything against a friendly power.

But the attitude of the Arabs towards their Turkish masters, which this request made plain, was remembered. A year later the Turks were no longer a friendly power.

* * *

Through Anglo-Indian Eyes!

An Anglo-Indian neighbour is very much upset, records a Diarist in the Time and Tide," because he has heard at his club that Signor Mussolini, shocked by the German outrages at Guernica, has withdrawn the Italian forces from Spain.

He says that this is the thin edge of the wedge and that we shall have the Bolsheviks in England in no time. The Diarist said that he had been given to understand that we have some of these Bolsheviks in England already, as well as several upholders of Fascist principle. The Diarist asked him if England has not always been a home of lost causes.

The Anglo-Indian said that the female mind (the Diarist) is unfitted for the discussion of political questions.

* * *

Keep Off!

Spectators at Lord's during the week of festival cricket missed the traditional lunch interval rite of promenading in front of the pavilion and inspecting the pitch.

Until further notice Lord's will, like most of the grounds in the Midlands and the North, allow no spectators on to the field. The club wants to give every chance to the turf, which has caused so much trouble of late.

This "keep off the grass" order will still be in force for next month's Test match. The ban will however, be lifted for July's two big events—the 'Varsity and the Eton and Harrow matches. To cut out the promenade at these would be unthinkable. No one can dare to offend the "High Society", which will like to parade on the green turf, exhibiting costly costumes.

* * *

Settlement

The "Catholic Herald", which supports General Franco, has sent £100 to Mr. W. Gallachar, Communist M.P. for West Fife, who supports the Spanish Government.

Mr. Gallachar intends to send the £100 to the International Brigade fighting on the Spanish Government's side.

Following a recent article in the "Catholic Herald," Mr. Gallachar threatened legal proceedings. In settlement the "Catholic Herald" has given him £100.

* * *

In A Geneva Book Shop

Mr. Ivor Montagu, who is in Geneva has been taking a look at what political books are exposed for sale in the principal international newspaper shop in that city.

He points out that the laws of the Canton and Confederation forbid the admission of Left-wing literature. The titles of the books are (translated when necessary) as follows:—

Badoglio: "Commentaries on the Ethiopian Campaign."

Sir Walter Citrin; "I search for Truth in Russia."

"Mussolini and a People."

"Doriot and his Comrades." (Doriot is, of course, the French Fascist leader).

* * *

Italian Journalism

The Italian newspaper "La Tribuna" is very strongly anti-English at the moment. In its issue of May 14, besides attacking the English Government most violently for its conduct over Spain, it turns to the subject of the Coronation and makes some astounding announcements.

For instance, one reads of the collapse of a stand in Trafalgar Square with fifteen casualties; of a demonstration by the crowd against the Church for its responsibility for the abdication, and finally of the death on Coronation Day of the 14-year-old daughter of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles by a fall down the lift-shaft in the country.

You can see how up-to-date Italian journalism is. Princess Mary has two sons and no daughter.

* * *

Laugh It Off

On the question of dentists' method of distracting their pa-

(Continued on page 6)

UNDER THE CITY LIGHTS

Modesty Protests ... Virtue As Profitable Investment ... If Silent Millionaires Spoke ... W. I. A. A. Wisdom ... The Postmortem Test

(By: "LE FLANEUR")

The publicity officer of the W. I. A. A. protests too much. Modesty is no doubt an admirable and highly cultivable virtue. It is even, as you might say, an asset posessed of a certain social and of course commercial value: and it may perhaps be said of this single virtue what cannot be said of the rest of the family that it is its own reward.

MODESTY

I cannot recall, at such a short notice, whether that Roman emperor, whose beautiful words survive the barbarism of centuries and evoke images remarkable for the calm thought, the all together too calm, nirvanic thought, the wisdom that is almost Chinese in feeling and the sadness that is the sadness of life, has not a jewelled phrase (that could set Walter Peter's imagination on fire) to offer about modesty. It is sung in our classic poetry as a practising virtue and the legendary Eastern mind, between its ecstatic moments of the hashish-smoking of mysticism, is distinguished for its extraordinary susceptibility to the charms of the silence of modesty.

SILENCE SPEAKS

Modesty need not necessarily be silent. Silence is merely one of the many modes of its expression whether it was the silence of the fool or the silence of the real man (or woman) of action. And it is always rewarded. It may mean anything. Your silent strong man, for instance, intimidates the cowardice of his fellowmen by adding the last touch to the picture of his criminal features and actually gets his prestige as a really dangerous man to deal with enhanced. A silent lunatic, on the same principle, inspires greater terror in a world of controlled and collectivised lunacy which passes, certainly in its own eyes, for the normal healthy world of human sanity. Has not Hilaire Belloc written one of the most effective satirical novels by elevating the man who lost his memory in a train into the divinity of a mysteryman of finance whose single nod meant millions grabbed by hysterical greedy hands?

MODESTY AS WHIM

But the modesty to which I refer and which calls for spontaneous praise is of a different order. It is the kind of modesty that procures publicity in the Press, that eloquently protests and protests a shade too much about modesty. It is the modesty of modern millionaires and armament-manufacturers who seem to say: Gentlemen, you are 'canaille". I, so-and-so say it. I have just to raise a little finger and you would be completely wiped off the surface of a groaningly long-suffering earth. I could do anything I like with you. I am god almighty if you believe in one. But it pleases me to simulate modesty So, without your permission—one does not ask permission of creatures like you—I seek obscurity. It is my whim. Fall at my feet..... . . . .

W. I. A. A. CRITERION

But to revert to the modesty of the W. I. A. A. in which the Publicity Officer of this motorists organisation indulges much too oftener than is quite necessary. What is the point of the protest that the W. I. A. A. had nothing to do with it when the Suburban police authorities recently announced and immediately withdrew the imposition of certain legal restrictions on speed-limit of motor-cars in order to control the excessive incidence of street accidents? One had almost said the point of the joke. Because, ironically enough, the next W. I. A. A. "firman" defines 'speed' by applying the theory of relativity to that metaphysical abstraction. It slips, in fact, into the third gear of didacticism: the W. I. A. A. believes in 'wisdom' it says. It says, in effect, that speed must marry wisdom or, if any anarchists objected to the fraudulent pretensions of that exploded, prehistoric convention, at least live in harmony with it.

ON THE PLANE OF CABALA

The W. I. A. A. transfers, it seems to one after perusing its 'firman' on to the plane of moral philosophy what to the less prosaic humanity would appear to be discussion concerned with the provisions of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules 1915 and the Public Conveyance (Motor Vehicles) Rules, 1922. It might well end in the science of Cabala. In the meantime that fashionable philosopher, founder of the famous School of Wisdom and author of the "Travel Diary of a Philosopher". "Book of Marriage", etc, Count Kaesarling, has every reason to feel concerned at the prospects of the establishment of a rival academy of wisdom. And what is wisdom? If it were merely a question of the motorcar-driver's judgment who is to judge its soundness unless it were the coroner's jury or the police? But he (or she) must kill or maim someone in order to put to the test the power of judgment by which the W. I. A. A. sets so much store. A driver may be so unlucky as to miss killing a pedestrian or himself—a frequent enough occurrence, you will admit: can he, in that case, apply for the award of the diploma for wisdom? The naive might ask these questions and the Publicity Officer of the W. I. A. would no doubt answer them satisfactorily.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 5)

tients in America, a correspondent from the United States declares that the use of "laughing gas" is the latest contribution to this gentle art.

A machine invented in Cleveland has just been demonstrated. It enables the occupant of the dentist's chair to administer to himself whiffs of the gas "in sufficient quantities to give a sensation of exhilaration and to dull pain without bringing about unconsciousness."

In American parlance, it helps you to "laugh it off."

* * *

So They Say

The narrowest, crookedest and roughest roads are the safest for the crazy modern driver.—New York State Highway Commissioner.

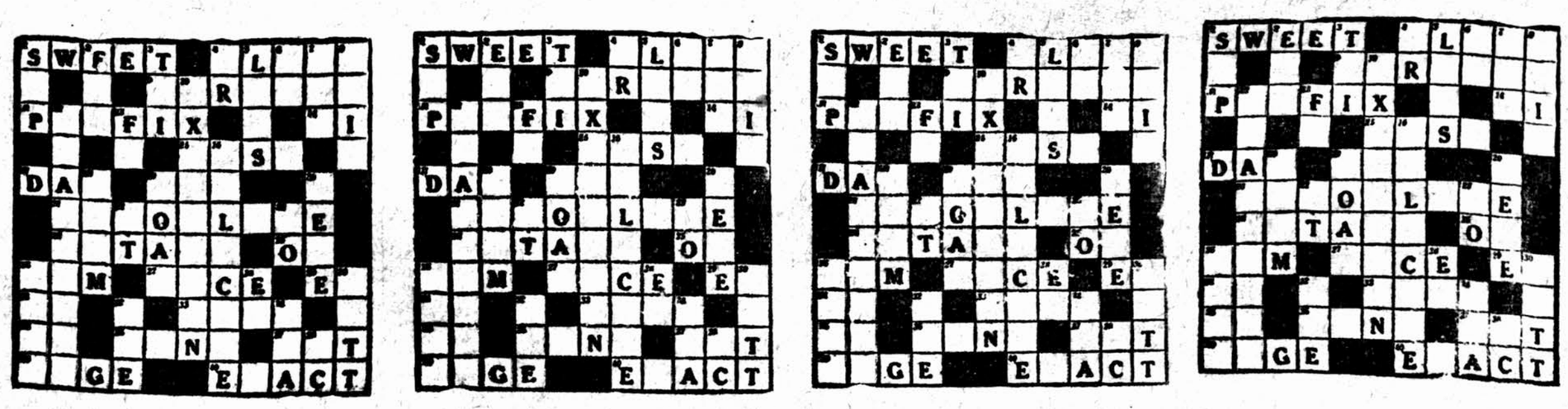
It is only the intellectuals from Bloomsbury, people who, by themselves, are enough to account for the falling birth-rate, that would have us all in the mackintoshes and squash hats.—St. John Ervine.

For several days now the Spanish Embassy in that aristocratic quarter has been deluged by correspondence, says Rothermere's "Evening News." Scores of letters, it adds, have been received from practical British housewives asking if any of the Basque girls would be available for domestic service.

CHRONICLE CROSSWORD No. 2

Rs. 3,500 Offered in Prizes

(For Entry Squares See Pages 27 & 28 of this Issue)



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Maharaja As Crusader

Travancore Restores Harijans To Hindu Fold

By NILKAN PERUMAL

One hot afternoon last February I motored to the Travancore House in Madras to meet His Highness the Maharaja Shri Chitra Thirunal. When I arrived at the Portico, I caught sight of a number of men and women crowding the visitors' room. They had gone there to interview the Ruler. Bankers, musicians, artists, lawyers, pandits, professors, leaders of big business of South India, all were there. One by one they went in, met the Maharaja and left the place.

At the specified hour, I was ushered into the presence of Their Highnesses the Maharaja and his mother the Maharani Shri Sethu Parvathi Bai. They sat in a large drawing room, well furnished. Pictures of attractive scenes adorned the walls and colourful curtains which covered the doors and windows added to the beauty of the chamber. There were no fans inside, because there was breeze enough in the room to keep us free from perspiration in tropical Madras.

Their Highnesses rose to receive me when I entered. They greeted me in the traditional Indian style by cupping together the palms of their hands, not a warm shake by the hand given me by the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and the Ruler of Kapurthala, both of whom I met abroad.

In his closed coat of silk and tight trousers, the Maharaja Shri Chitra Thirunal looked attractive. His hair carefully brushed with a parting on the left, his fair complexioned face with well-cut features, the prominent sharp nose and his dignified sitting posture on the sofa reminded me of a picture of Rembrandt I have seen somewhere. For his youth, the Maharaja looked younger than his actual age.

All Simplicity

The Maharani Shri Sethu Parvathi wore the traditional dress of the Travancore Royalty. Her stature was covered by a Muslim-like cloth with wide golden-thread borders. She also wore a silken petty coat. In this dress, this member of the sovereign race certainly looked lovely. But then. I must state that she looked lovelier still when she dressed herself differently in that graceful of women's clothing, the Saree, as worn by fashionable folk in the cities in India.

Of moderate build and light brown complexion the Maharani has an oval face with charming bold features. Her flowing raven-like hair had been well knotted and suspended at the back of her neck. She wore no glittering jewellery, save a thin golden chain around her neck. A few bangles too adorned her wrists. What a different Princess she looked from some others of her status in life I have met while touring in upper India! Yes, this Maharani is of a different mental calibre. She is a Reformer. She believed in no personal beauty achieved by burdening herself with gold and silver in abundance. Her's is a simple taste, a simple life.

Presently, we were engrossed in conversation. Her Highness spoke English with ease, though she talks Malayalam, her mother tongue most of the time. And as she talked, she weighed every word carefully, before allowing it to fall from her lips. She would emphasise a certain view of her by appropriate gestures of the hand together with a fascinating facial expression. Some times she smiled broadly and freely. Then she would also lean back and bend forward while talking, to drive straight into my mind a vital argument of hers. In soft and clear tones, she thus conversed with me for a time. And I too often craned my neck while replying, as an expression of politeness of my part, to a Dignitary such as Her Highness.

Princes And Proletariat

Would I not tell her about Indian conditions in Malaya whence I come? Would I not say whether the Indian labourers lived well or suffered in the rubber plantations?

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE WITH HIS MOTHER NOW TOURING THE FAR EAST.

In asking these questions, she evinced a child-like curiosity. I was surprised, because I did not expect to be questioned on Proletarian matters by a member of a race which in India "toils not neither does it spin".

But then Maharani Shri Sethu Parvathi Bai is made of a different mould. Like Her Highness Chimnabhai Gaekwad, this Princess of Travancore has also a passion for education and knowledge in diverse fields. So it was only natural that she, making enquiries of Malaya, should take up the vital question of labour for discussion. I understood her mind. So I answered her queries in great detail.

Then I drew the Maharani's attention to the historic Travancore Proclamation.

I told her how enthusiastically the world had received this Great Reform.

Her Highness thanked me for my happy sentiments about it, but then she was impatient to know from me all about caste among Indians who lived in the colonies abroad.

Did they maintain such caste restrictions?—she asked.

In Malaya, I told her, the Hindus had no caste restrictions in temples, weddings, and other social gatherings.

Her Highness was delighted to hear that.

The Great Proclamation

Now I drew back her attention to the Proclamation. How did Travancore take this Reform? In what measure did they welcome it? True I have read the papers and understood that it was received well. Still, what would Her Highness herself tell me? I wondered.

But she had no different version from what the papers gave out.

"Generally, the people received the Proclamation with great enthusiasm." Her Highness assured me.

"Still, I do not deny that here and there an aged orthodox Hindu voice expresses surprise. You see they have such respect for tradition, but then they should have changed with the times."

"You mean these orthodox folk are the Nambudri Brahmins?" I queried, interrupting.

"No, never" Her Highness rejoined, waving her hands indicating a negative answer.

"The Nambudris received the Proclamation news with fine feeling. They willingly opened their own private temples for the Harijans, why they even lead the Harijans into their temples."

Talks On Women

Presently the talk turned on women. I reminded Her Highness the brilliant part she had played as the President of the All-India Women's Conference, a report of which I had read in newspapers, while I was staying in America.

Yes, with a philosophic turn of mind, she had actively interested herself in the Feminist Movement in India, stepping out of her sphere of Royalty. Endowed with a strong will and a genius for organisation, she had utilised her talents much for improving the lot of her sex socially and politically. But then what did she think of women in India to-day?

They are progressive, she told me, but she had not any comparisons to make with the women of Europe.

"But this much I would say" Her Highness went on

"That's our men in India are as

(Continued on page 40)

This Armaments Boom

Forges Of War Flame Over Europe

Here in Prague, the cockpit of Europe, for whose possession many races and nations have crossed swords since—and before—the days of Attila the Hun, the watchfires of the Old World flare a somber scarlet against the black shadows of the Bohemian hills. Smelter, Bessemer, converter, electric furnace, the factories and the forges and the foundries which make the swords for another war flame in fiery splendor against the night—symbolic fires, forever burning, of a rearming Continent.

Drive through Bohemia and the "Gateway of Moravia" to the East, nestling under the flank of the Carpathians. Here is the traditional route of conquest, where for ages past men from East and West have met and died. Drive from Prague to Pilsen over the road climbing steeply to wooded pine-clad hills or dipping into deep, lush valleys with streams of mountain water running lightly toward the distant seas. Drive to

"Actualités," Cairo

EGYPT ENTERS THE LEAGUE.
The Negus: ".....and you can always rely on it!"

Pilsen, headquarters of Skoda, with its 38,000 employees, which is arming most of Central Europe, drive to Pilsen and one will see the watchfires along the way.

The patchwork of fields furrowed in wet brown stripes by the Spring plowing is broken by forests of pines. Sturdy Czech women in bright-coloured skirts and kerchiefs bend to their never-ending struggle with the earth. But above the twisting road and above the loamy fields great buckets of iron ore sway in endless file on moving cables from mine to smelter. The iron mines were mostly idle a year ago; to-day the reddish earth is sacred again in little pockets in the hills, and above the patchwork fields the buckets swing along. And at night, against the dark, one sees the red glow of the smelters flare and flicker above the peasants' villages and the peasants' fields, writes Hanson W. Balwin in "New York Times Magazine".

At Pilson, in the vast foundries and forges and machine shops of Skoda, beats the hearts of war. Here coal and gas and electricity are harnessed to the will of men to produce blazing heat and frightening power to twist and torture metal. A molten stream of steel pours from a furnace's fiery lip into buckets. The pygmy figures of sweat-stained men straining beneath their burdens lift the buckets and pour the liquid metal into fine molds of graphited sand. A huge crane swings its ten-ton ingot—some day to be a gun—along the length of the vast foundry dimly lit by the red glare of furnaces and the glowing moulds. In another shop a giant hydraulic forge squeezes a ripe red blob of metal into the rough shape of a cylinder—perhaps another gun of Gargantuan proportions.

Go further, where the lathes spin and whir, where the milling machines and planers scrape and cut and scream in their metallic rasping rhythm, where men and women smooth to truer form the rough shape of the forgings and the castings. Here a giant crankshaft for a Diesel; there a ship's stern post; there part of a gun mounting which some day in the not far distant future will take its place in the refortification of the Dardanelles.

As one walks through the miles of shops one sees the stuff of war before one's eyes—a 120-milimeter naval gun for the Rumanians; row upon ranged row of half-assembled 75's for the armies of the Little Entente; a propeller shaft for Russia; strange, heavy, cupola-shaped castings of thick steel—turret tops for Czechoslovak frontier fortifications.

In The Artillery Shop

Go into the artillery shop—Skoda's holy of holies. See the lethal weapons of shining steel man is inventing and manufacturing wholesale for to-morrow's war. A small, slim 37-millimeter anti-tank gun, firing a great slug which crunches through a tank's steel sides like a knife slicing through cheese. A great 240-milli-meter mortar still incomplete, a gun which some day may send death and destruction into enemy trench or city. Outside, parked in the soft Spring sunlight, is the more mobile stuff of war—six-wheeled lorries, with Diesel or gasoline engines, to transport men or guns or tractors to the scene of war. And tanks—but one does not see the tanks.

In the shell-case shop and its companion fuse factory one probably gets a better idea of the tremendous scale of this armament business than in all the rest of the vast factory which is Skoda. Here from rough cylinders of steel are machined to glistening finish high explosive, gas, smoke, anti-tank, anti-aircraft, tracer and other shell cases; here are fitted the copper rotating bands; here are made the intricate fuses which some day with clockwork precision will blow men to bits. From rough steel cylinders to ogival-nosed projectiles — twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, the machines whir. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of shells are turned out each week, ready, row upon row, for the armies of Europe.

Go out into the soft Spring air again, away from the smell of hot oil and steel dust, back to Prague, or across the nearby border to Breslau or Munich or Dresden, and you will see the men in uniform—hundreds upon thousands of them, who march in all the nations of Europe—march and manoeuvre and train.

Heavy Industries Boom

What is going on in the Skoda works is typical of what is going on in all the industrial centres of Europe. Neither Skoda nor any other of the great arms factories of Europe manufactures armaments exclusively; the larger share of Skoda's business, its officials say, is purely commercial, not military. Nevertheless, the renaissance of heavy industries in Europe is due to the rearmament programme. Without it the great factories would be on part time, the buckets of ore would wing more slowly above the peaceful fields. At Bristol, Manchester and a hundred smoky English cities; in the shipyards of the Clyde and at Penhoet-Loire and Brest in France, in Milan and Venice and Rome; at Schneider-Creusot, at Krupp's, at Kiel, in Poland and in the new Russian factories the men behind the men behind the guns forge the tools of war.

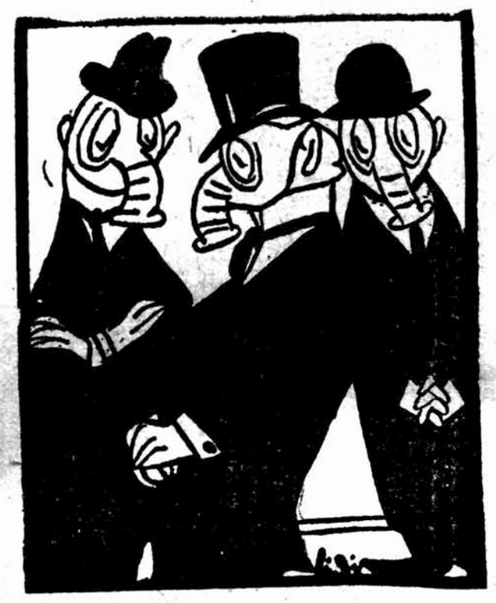
And across the plains of Poland, in the deep valleys of the Carpathians, on the green fields of England, along the Rhine and in the depths of the Black Forest, in Alsace-Lorraine, battle-ground of nations, southward beyond the Alps, and even in tiny Austria and in Hungary, shattered remnants of empire, Nordic and Slav and Latin march and manoeuvre and train against Der Tag.

For the armies and the air fleets and the navies of the Old World are growing in strength and in size as fast as instruments of war can be built and men trained to handle them. War preparations include so much of all that is Europe nowadays that it is almost impossible to define or limit them. In many countries the military is the State; in nearly all the preparations for war impinge upon—sometimes change or control—nearly every human activity.

All this in spite of the fact that of the nations involved in this fever of warlike preparations none really wants the war the vision of which they conjure up. It is a vision of history repeating itself, with 1937 a probable prelude to another 1914. But the rumble of war drums is still muffled by distance. It is not likely to be to-

HIS MASTER'S VOICE.

The Warsaw version.
—Drawn by Boris Efimov; from "Izvestia."



"Nebelspalter," Zurich.

MASKS FOR EARNEST CONFERENCES.

morrow or even on a near to-morrow that the world will experience another Sarajevo. Continental psychology, though its frame of mind is being shaped by a propaganda of international political exacerbation, is not yet ready tinder for a chance spark. Even the red heat from the Spanish civil war has not been able to inflame European public opinion to a war psychosis.

The Rome-Berlin Axis

But the most important reason why the conflict of which all men talk is unlikely to come for some years is that no clearcut political military balance of power has yet been established in Europe—which is the only thing that would make a major war possible. It is true the Rome-Berlin axis is daily becoming more sharply defined, though neither nation trusts the other. It is also true that Austria is likely sooner or later to drop like a ripe apple into Germany's lap. But these things are processes which take time, and it is unlikely that this year or next alignments of the powers will be clearly defined. Of the nations most significantly involved, the most important one, Germany, is still unready in a military sense, while England is indisposed to return too hard an answer to the newly formed Italian Empire until she is better prepared to contest Italy's predominance in the Central Mediterranean.

There are other influences working for peace in the immediate future. But the fear of war persists—and the arming goes on.

In England a great share of the energy of the nation is devoted to the greatest peacetime preparedness drive in her history. Britain is determined to be supreme on the sea and in the air. To read

THE GIRL WHO TOOK THE RIGHT TURNING

any English newspaper is to read of a peacetime war. Column after column is given over to news of the development of air raid precautions, discussion of a new recruiting drive for the "Terriers" (or Territorials, roughly corresponding to our National Guard), launchings of ships, manufacture of planes.

Ships are sliding down the ways almost weekly; planes are being ordered by the thousands. By 1942—if her present rate of progress is continued—Britain should have close to twenty-five capital ships and more than seventy cruisers, with other auxiliaries. By 1939 she should have, including reserves, well over 5,000 planes. And the men to man to-morrow's surface and flying fleets are joining the colours daily—young lads, many of them of a generation that has never known war.

At Aldershot officers of the Royal Tank Corps in their blue berets supervise the training of recruits—Cockneys or Yorkshiremen or "Scotties". Specialists these new lads must be—men who know engines and are not afraid to die. At Portsmouth the dockyard is full of ships for refit—old ships that are being practially rebuilt from keel to masthead. At Brooklands, just outside London, where racing drivers sometimes steer their plunging cars, plane after plane—almost ready for trial—is ranged in a Hawker's assembling factory. And in London there are new drill halls for the "Terriers." and some nights the long fingers of their searchlights poke about the dark sky.

The battlefields of Champagne north of Rheims in France, are still scarred with the pox of the great war. The proud cathedral, one of the most beautiful works of man, bears the scars of 1914-18 and, despite attempted restoration, its splintered stone figures, its priceless carvings, will never be the same again.....And yet, there in Champagne, in the yellow clayey mud where war surged back and forth for four long years soldiers drill above the bodies of the unknown dead.

Future Battlefield

Whole sections are still a hell of shellholes, of earth so violated it will yield no grass, no living thing; of tangled thickets of rusty barbed wire; of concrete dugouts, half broken in and sagging; of great cemeteries where the small crosses rise in row on endless row. And yet, here men drill the old drills. Here are new Renault two-man tanks, far faster and more deadly than the tanks that broke the German line at Cambrai.

The old French battlefields of 1914 are thus the drill grounds of 1937. Men of a new generation, armed with weapons far more terrible than those of World War days, prepare against "l'attaque brusque." It is that attack—sudden, swift, without warning, from land and from air—that France and some of the smaller nations of Europe fear; it is against such a surprise that France prepares.

Factories are moved from Paris and branches built in less exposed places Four hundred "barrage" balloons are ready and more are ordered for the aerial entanglements that are to help protect the city. The steel and concrete fortifications of the Maginot line—the gaps between fortress plugged with tank mines and railroad rails upended in the earth—extend from Switzerland to Belgium and are reaching toward the sea. More than 200,000 men of the strong French Army are concentrated on or near the northern border. The cost will be about dol. 24 per capita during 1937 alone.

A hundred thousand men—more or less—work in the aircraft industry of Germany. Krupps, which makes some of the finest guns on earth, employs about 40000 in its main works at Essen. Kiel and Hamburg and the other shipyards of the Third Reich are clogged with the gaunt skeletons of half-finshed ships—submarines, cruisers destroyers, three battleships, two carriers, as well as tankers and merchant shipping.

Gas-Mask Contest

Men in uniform throng Germany. They are the men whose growing divisions are the fear of Europe, for whom power is glory. They have already upset the military theories of a Continent. They mass seventy-two anti-tank guns to a division and their war doctrine calls for the use of 100 tanks—one every thirty feet—to a kilometer of a front. These men fly by night and day under the orders of a general staff that is one of the finest in Europe They become themselves machines tending machines of war.

No one knows exactly how much Germany is spending on armaments or how large her army or air force is. But one has only to see the hard, cold precision of the German legions; one has only to read the inscriptions to Germany's lost colonies on the wreath and crepe-decorated tablets in the Feldherrnhalle in Munich to realize that here is a nation dedicated to the glorification of military might.

In Russia the tiniest of school children vie with each other in gas-mask contests, and the largest army in the world, about 1,350,000 men, distributed in garrisons from Minsk to Vladivostok, plans a system of attack, attack, constant attack.

Russia's planes darken the skies, and not only in number but in performance (particularly some of those that have seen service in the Spanish Civil War) have awed Europe. Russian cavalry—the largest body of horsemen in Europe—still rides in the saddle, instead of in the bucking leather-cushioned seat of a "mechanical horse," but Russian mechanized divisions are formidable both in weight of numbers and in quality. Russian submarines are now numbered by the score and Russia is beginning to build heavier ships and cruisers. Her reserve of man power, hitherto strong in quantity, owing to insufficient training, yearly becomes more powerful. Factories have sprung up all over Russia; communications and transportation are being improved. The cost—unknown, but estimated to be about dol. 3,000,000,000 last year.

Italy's Challenge

Along the spine of mountains that reaches out into the blue waters of the Mediterranean Sea the legions of a modern Rome march under a modern Caesar. Italy's army, flushed by its victory in Ethiopia, is numerically probably the second largest in the world and, relieved of the embarrassment of sanctions and stung by the Italian defeat in Spain, it is growing stronger. Uniforms are everywhere—at the frontier, on the seacoast, inland. The State is rapidly realizing Mussolini's dream of a nation in arms. Lads still in their 'teens lean on great swords that reach to their chest: a man is not well dressed without sword or gun. The Italian Army, at the peak of its Ethiopian strength, numbered about 1,200,000 (some units, however, have since been demobilized), and Il Duce declares he can

(Continued on page 37)

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

FREUD & MARX

FREUD AND MARX: By R Osborn, with an Introduction by John Strachey; Victor Gollancz Ltd., London. Pp. 285. Sh. 8/6 net.

The book attempts to show that both Marxists and Freudians have a great deal to gain by a study of the other system. Marxists lay stress on man's environment or the objective factors influencing behaviour, while Freudians emphasise the subjective factors and especially the unconscious mind as controlling human conduct. There is a great deal of truth in both and the author tries to persuade Marxists to study Freud's theory of the unconscious mind, so as to avail themselves of the knowledge so acquired for the practical purpose of inducing people to behave in the particular way in which Marxists want them to behave. It is easy to agree with Mr. Strachey that the subject is very competently handled, though one may not approve of his sneers at Freudians. The pet theory of Marx and Engels is that reality can only be adequately described by a combination of opposites, which they call "dialectical opposites" and which are implied in the term "dialectical materialism". Mr. Strachey admits that Freud "drove a coach and four through such first principles of formal logic as that of the exclusion of contradictions—the principle that a thing cannot both be and not be." But then he did not use the term "dialectical materialism". which had been invented before him Mr. Strachey, therefore, says that psychoanalysts suffered M. Jourdain's misfortune of talking prose without knowing it. But I think the really important thing is to be able to talk prose even if you do not know the word. especially considering that "dialectical materialism" was a newly coined expression, certainly not as old as 'prose'. Besides the so-called dialectical opposites are not always opposites, at least to a non-Marxist. They are merely called opposites in order to fit into the general theory. For instance, (P. 234) digestion and excretion are called opposite processes. Again, "had there not developed within the fiery gaseous mass that once was the earth the contrary process of condensation, there would never have developed the conditions which made life possible." Matter exists in three different states at different temperatures. In what sense are they opposites? Marxists seem to use the word 'opposite' where other people would use the word 'different'.

Apart from these details, however, the book makes very interesting reading, though one may not agree entirely with the author.

R. D. KARVE

HOW TO LEARN HINDUSTANI

HINDUSTANI WITHOUT A MASTER. By Munshi Sadruddin Bahauddin Saiyed. Can be had from Messrs. D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay. Demy 16mo. Pp. 251. Rs. 1-12-0

The very fact that this little book has been through the 4th edition, is enough to prove that it is a useful publication and that its method of teaching Urdu or Hindustani within a short time, has met with success. The plan of the book is good for those who want to have a working knowledge of the language within a reasonably short time.

But there is a point to which we want to draw the attention of the author, for in our opinion he has committed a blunder in making "use of the first person plural 'ham' for the singular 'main' with the verb in the singular." The result of this will be that the language learnt by a person whose mother-tongue is other than Hindustani, will be spoilt from the very beginning and he will never be able to use the correct idiom. Besides, it will be a "gora-shahi" language, something different from the language as spoken by those whose mother-tongue is Urdu.

Proofs do not appear to have been read carefully for so many mistakes have crept in the text. No attempt seems to have been made between "Kh" and "Kh" and between "gh" and "gh" and this is undoubtedly confusing to the reader. Several words have also been mis-spelt, perhaps for the simple reason that such mis-spellings have already gained currency. The book should be thoroughly revised in the next edition to make it all the more useful

The types and the general get-up are all that can be desired.

In Pursuit Of Proper Studies

Place Of Biography In Literature And A Modern Approach Towards It

(BY "VIATOR".)

At no other period in the history of literature does biography assume the interest it does today: and in order to appreciate how extensively it branches out into a various technique, almost pathological in character, of probing of the apparently dead biographical material we must take into consideration not merely the quantitative but the qualitative output of this literature.

PLACE OF BIOGRAPHY

Why should so much of printing paper, ink and human effort be wasted on dead lives and dim memories and obscure or illustrious names that actually mean very little, if anything at all to us? Why should the weekly reviews in Europe and America feature regularly notices of books that may as well remain unwritten eating up as they do so much of the apparently wasted human effort, avoidable expenditure of precious human energy that could have been better employed both socially and intellectually speaking? Books that plead for sympathy and judicial revision of verdicts of coroners' juries, and contemporary publics, reposing in the darkness and dust of neglected record rooms. that ask for justice?

Your marxist 'philosopher' offers a prompt and ready made reply to this question. He see to a dark conspiracy, properly planned in the underground cells of bourgeois culture to poison and pervert the healthy and responsive mind of the proletariat. in this futile literary activity. We must be duly warned against it, against this dangerous dope that injects inertia in its victims and makes them unresponsive to the one and only truth that comes straight from Moscow and whose prophets are, to use a phrase popularised by Max Eastman himself a good marxist, artists in uniforms.

FORM IN LITERATURE

Ironically enough, biography cannot be strictly isolated in a chemical formula and practically all present-day Soviet literature is ninety per cent biography. All literature, in the very nature of its process, is essential biography. Especially Soviet literature with its deliberate (and unfortunately dictated) stress on documentation and dominant ideological aims.

As regards the disreputable bourgeois he hardly survives the clinical examination of biography. He is not only surprised in his bath but—paradoxically enough—he likes to surprise himself, not merely in the indelicate details of the bath-room, but much deeper down beneath his well-scrubbed, soaped and scented skin. That explains the posthumous diaries, memoirs and a variety of writing that keep on creating traffic-congestion in the policed highway of literature. We are always eagerly awaiting the ghostly truth even when it consists of nothing more epoch-making than the complexities of adultery, social intrigue, women's quarrels, literary small talk and thousand other incidents that fill the space of men's and women's lives.

THE MODERN APPROACH

What impresses one to-day in the modern approach to biography, that is to say, only a certain per-centage of it that is intrinsically of importance, is its spirit, the spirit of truth, justice and human insight. For a dozen books written by hired mercenaries to make a hero of some ennobled ruffian whose title to our worship is based on his brutalism as a methodical butcher at least one is written that seeks to bring us nearer the truth of misunderstood lives, that is charged with the artistic powers of insight and imagination as well as with a new approach. It marks a scientific approach, a truly human apprach in which the methods of psycho-analysis are blended with those perfected by our understanding of human behaviour in terms of pathology.

EXPONENT OF GERMAN LITERATURE

"Henry Crabb Robinson" (by John Milton Baker George Allen and Unwin, s. 8|6 net) does not however fall under the category of this analytical biography. It is a more or less objective record, based on the material of the Robinson "dossier" of the life and work of a man whose claim to recognition rests on his pioneering interpretation of Goethe and other minor German writers and Kant's philosophy, his intellectual friendship with Madame de Stael and his foreign correspondentship of the London "Times". A contemporary and friend of Lamb, the Wordsworth and other members of the literary circle, he drifted through the legal studies to the University of Jena where he had had opportunities of coming in contact with German literature and culture.

A TYPICAL ENGLISHMAN

There is nothing distinguished about Crabb as a writer or critic although his journalistic writing gains considerable importance against the background of the 18-19 century conditions as a Kant enthusiast as Englishmen of letters like De Quincey and Hazlitt had always kept up the cultural tradition of German metaphysics. His work, however, as a "Times'" correspondent under the early difficult conditions is more notable and breathes an amount of physical adventure. He settled down later as a practising barrister and occupied himself with controversial writing, typical of the English liberal of his times, and the equally typical clubman's life. Prof. Baker has used widely scattered material in building up a biography that undoubtedly makes a distinct contribution to the literature dealing with the personality and work of this early 19th century pamphleteur. The students of this period of English literature would find much rich material that facilitatic an insight into the social scene and the general background of contemporary conditions.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF CHINA

The Information Bulletin published by the Council of International Affairs, Nanking, China, on April 11, 1937, deals with the "Background and Features of the Draft Constitution of China".

When the Chinese revolution of 1911 ended monarchy a provisional constitution was adopted, and from 1912 to 1925, various attempts were made to devise a suitable Constitution. The first organic law was promulgated upon the formation of the Nationalist Government in Canton on July 1st, 1925. This document consisted only of ten articles. That law has been revised several times, and the seventh and the last revision was undertaken in 1932. The present document consists of 54 articles in all.

The final draft, known officially as the Draft Constitution of the Republic of China was adopted and published by National Government after many years of labour on May 5, 1936. This Draft is to be submitted to the forthcoming People's Congress for formal adoption and enactment. The new Draft Constitution is not like the political constitutions that China had in the past. This constitution proposes to re-organise the political, social and economic features and institute a new social and political order. The position and powers o the Chinese People's Congress have no exact parallel in the world. It will be the largest and most powerful body of the representatives of the people. The Chinese People's Congress is the repository of the sovereignty of the people. Some aspects of this constitution have resemblance to the new Soviet Constitution. When compared to the existing constitutions in Europe and America, this Constitution is superior in many respects.

The power to order emergency measures and to issue emergency mandates has been given to the Chinese President. But such measures shall be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for confirmation within the three months after they are issued. The executive Yuan is the highest organ through which the Central Government would exercise the executive powers. The first thing to be noted about the Legislative Yuan is that it consists of one chamber only. The Chinese believe that at the time when speedy resolutions are to be passed, e Second Chamber would only be an impediment and a waste of time. The Legislative Yuan shall have a comparatively very small membership—of less than 300. The Judicial Yuan is the highest organ through which the Central Government would exercise its judicial powers. It combines the Supreme Court with the Ministry of justice. The Chinese Constitution entrust the task of amendment to the People's Congress. In short, the Draft Constitution which is to be submitted to the forth-coming People's Congress contains a large number of provisions for the betterment of the political, social and economic standard of the people of China.

K. BALAKRISHNAN NAMBIAR.

INDIAN JOURNAL OF VENEREAL DISEASE

INDIAN JOURNAL OF VENEREAL DISEASES (Quarterly), Vol. 3, No. 1, March 1937. (101 Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.)

Contains as usual several interesting articles: on "The Antiquity of Syphilis" by Dr. R. K. Sen, on "Mycotic Eczema of the Palms of the Hands and Soles of the Feet and its Treatment" by Prof. R. O. Stein; "Tuberculosis of the Genito-Urinary Tract discovered in a Venereal Disease Clinic" by Drs. Brunet and Shaw etc., etc., as well as extracts from other medical journals.

R. D. KARVE.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Sjt. Kher's Refreshing Sobriety—Co-relation Of Physical Culture—To "Natural" And Ancient Folk-Dancing—What The Congress Committees Miss—Flag-Days For Mass Contacts—Established By Mass Music—Sir Richard Temple Discusses Film Conditions—Underlines "Difficulties"—And Overlooks "Monopoly" Pranks—Of Indian Film Producers—

Sjt. B. G. Kher's speech at the social of the Physical Culture Institute at Nadiad has not received the attention it deserves. Its sobriety of thought marks it oot from the cliches to which one is accustomed to listen, with ennervating patience and rapidly disintegrating intelligence. The speech had something in it of the genuine ring and honesty of the worker, not the pretentious finality of the conventional 'leader' It was not a 'message.' Nor was it cheap platitudes and rhetoric. Sjt. Kher was, obviously, speaking of national problems and the practical ways and means to solve them. He was not reiterating the outworn illustrations of national sentimentality. Consequently, he was discriminate, critical and, practically helpful. It must have been for the listeners a refreshing experience. Sjt. Kher maintained that they had to thank their compatriots no less than the Government for the deplorable fact that 'in our country health has become the privilege of the few'. It should be, he observed, 'the underlying purpose of every system of physical education to cultivate a liking for rational, pleasurable, healthful, exercise.'

Sad Failure

Our present system sadly failed, he added, to take into consideration any of the principles which have influenced modern physical education elsewhere. 'Why have we not,' he asked with irrefutable logic, 'correlated our ancient beautiful folk dances to our present system of physical education as has been done elsewhere?' The development of the social qualities needed for a successful group life which expressed its consciousness in such movements as (1) the playgrounds movement, (2) Scouting and camp fire movement, (3) Folk dance revival movement and (4) 'Natural Dancing' was indicated by Sjt. Kher as the 'necessity of training for social participation, for emotional expression, for character development and for sound ethical ideals."

Some Omissions And 'Mass Contacts'

Sjt. Kher had not, he observed, the time at Nadiad to detail the discoveries which the scientific approach to social problems had revealed. Otherwise, he would, surely, have indicated how nationally important a part music played, both in developing social consciousness, in making physical education 'pleasurable' and in correlating, as he said, dancing to physical education. In his reference to the Olympic Games of 1936, he seems to have omitted the honour Menaka secured for India in the international dancing competitions. This is rather strange in view particularly, of Sjt. Kher's interest in dancing and its necessity for correlating physical education and developing group consciousness.

Power For Mass Contacts

However that may be, the fact remains that Sjt. Kher has indicated one of the most powerfully effective methods of establishing and cementing mass contacts of which we hear so much and see so little. A great deal of national attention and energy that we convert into militant words about the obvious role of men like Lord Baden-Powell could be more usefully directed towards building up the means, some of which Sjt. Kher indicated at Nadiad, for developing social consciousness and the day-to-day responsibilities of the nation's group life.

B. P. C. C. And Flag Days

For instance, if national organisations like the B. P. C. C. could make it a rule to celebrate its flag days with a pre-arranged nationally educative programmes that would be 'rational, pleasurable and healthful exercise' much of the obvious tedium of the wordy ceremony would disappear and its national meaning and value would be more graphically vivid. Could not the B. P. C. C. and the other Congress Committees arrange to celebrate its monthly celebration of the flag with trained and disciplined choral singing? It could or should easily recruit the services of the innumerable musical 'circles' and societies and musicians who occupy so much of the space in national journals to advertise their own individual wares?

National Songs Scorned

Is it any tribute to the intelligence or self-respect of the nation that its national songs should remain unheard, unsung, unnoticed in national assemblies? It is surely not national pride that makes the leaders' tolerate the discordant jumble of, say, 'Bande Mataram' with which we are, in theory, believed to be offering our allegiance and services to the country.

Painful Exhibitions

It is painful to witness the number of occasions on which national songs are contemptuously ticked off the programmes even of so-called mass contacts of national assemblies and celebrations. There are many ways outside wordy rhetoric and spectacular gestures to build up mass contacts. And, it is time that those who have undertaken for themselves the task of educating the nation gave some attention to the scientific spirit and constructive measures outlined with legitimate insistence by Sjt. Kher at Nadiad.

Sir Richard's Japan And China

Sir Richard Temple has been recently giving expression to his views on film conditions in India, China, Great Britain and America. In an interview in the "Illustrated Weekly of India," Sir Richard Temple has been reported to have expressed the opinion that he found considerable activity in the "comparatively recently started." film industry in Japan. If Mr. Burth Crane is not mistaken, "the Empire of the Rising Sun until 1931 and 1932, produced "more feature pictures every year than all the other countries of the world combined. The change over into talking pictures caused some loss of ground, but in 1935 the Japanese total was less than 10 per cent behind that for America, and last year it production plans were carried out, it pulled up even."

British And Chinese Pictures

Referring to film conditions in China, he said, that the Chinese Capitalist had "not yet realised the immense possibilities of developing a first rate cine industry." Dr. Lim Yontang, Chinese philosopher, writer and author of the famous book "My Country and My People," sees the "illogical situation of facing a great developing market and public demand with extremely limited financial resources." Recently, however, "some of the bigger companies have been entirely reorganised and have received a new impetus of life, like the Star Motion Picture Company of Shanghai."

Sir Richard Temple speaking about the Gaumont-British as typically representative of the British film industry spoke of its "tremendous stride in the course of the last 10 years" and stated that "no longer is a good British film regarded as an oddity." Both these statements are surprising and in incredibly strange contrast to what we hear and see about the British Film industry. If we are not to rely on the verdict of artistes of the rank of Ann Harding who observed some time ago that the British Film industry was "unsound" because of "fantastic sums spent inadvisedly—expenditures that don't show on the screen. Production is hand to mouth, due to lack of organisation and preparation and the British producers are not prepared to live up to their contracts." we cannot overlook discerning British film critics who see "mediocrity" encouraged and "ineptitude enthroned" in British studios.

Third-Class Film Power

We have the testimony, moreover, of no less a person than Mr. Isidore Ostrer, president of Gaumont British Picture Corporation who sometime ago formulated an "ultimatum" and described the British film industry as "a third-class film power" likely soon to "slip even from that position." The Moyne Committees' insistence on more "quality" films and the fact that some of the informed British film critics feel that the "complete discontinuance of feature film production in this country would not be a major tragedy" —all this should suggest conditions not one hundredth as optimistic as those described by Sir Richard Temple.

The "Difficulties" Of The Monopoly.

I mention these facts so that the right sense of proportion and perspective may be cultivated by those eager to offer serious attention to the film conditions in India. We have as much to learn from the success of Hollywood as well from the mistakes of, say, Elstree or China. In the two speeches he delivered on the same day, Tuesday, one at the Rotary lunch and the other at the Amateur Cine Society in the evening, Sir Richard discussed again some of the questions of the film industry. In speaking about the "Technical Problems of Film Production" he spoke about the difficulties of Indian film producers. It is right that he should have pointed them out. In doing so, he overlooked, however, the "monopoly" pranks which the Indian film producers have been accustomed to play on the Indian public. If is obvious that Indian films are in no direct competition with films produced on an unmistakably international basis like those in Hollywood. The Indian film producers have, therefore, enjoyed a monopoly market which they have not hesitated to exploit wholesale.

The Indian Film Producer

The Indian film producer knows to perfection the concrete advantages as against foreign rivals, of the "langoage barriers." He knows what the immense illiterate territory here can offer to the box-office. The unashamed, large-scale, pinching of stories, even by some of the leading Indian studios, scenarios, camera 'angles,' costumes and down to acting mannerisms and music from foreign films should make us hesitate to talk about 'the same cost' of the Indian film producer. We should hesitate to institute comparisons with Hollywood.

Cheap Labour Big Profits

Has anybody studied the cheapness of Indian labour, technical and artistic, as compared with similar labour in Hollywood? Has Sir Richard measured the resulting margin of profit to the Indian film producer? How is that returned to the public as a national utility? The Indian film industry is to be judged by the quality of its production. If it is to be judged by international standards, as it should be, it must be judged not by an assembly of Rotarians, amateurs, or by a committee appointed by an association of cine dealers like the Motion Picture Society of India but by those informed and competent to estimate them on their indisputable merits. To conclude with Sir Richard's wise words: "The Indian film industry needs humility." It has many things to unlearn and many more to learn from Hollywood.

Elaborate Apologia Futile And Absurd

And, elaborate apologies for its blunders, however easy and apparently attractive and patriotic, will not help it. May I recall what a British film critic said of similar apologia? "We've been," he said, "hearing this defence for years: we know it backwards, forwards, full stops, commas and exclamation marks: Hollywood's superior wealth and experience—the lack of British stars——under the circumstances we have achieved results to be proud of . . . ." He analyses the "sorry tale of squandered money talent and opportunity" to point out the maxim of what should have been but has not been obvious. It is right that we should have adequate resources and 'tools' But "good tools by themselves or even when accompanied by sumptuous executive offices or luxury clubs are not enough to make good pictures; any more than the mere possession of a gold-mounted fountain pen qualifies one to write a classic."

A SHORT STORY

Jaya—My Student

By MASI

It is now some twenty years or so since I first met Jaya, then a girl of about thirteen, entering the High School. She was an attractive little thing! From the day I came to know her, I began to take a personal interest in her. She was keen on her studies and was very intelligent. She had a passion for reading, shared by no other member of her family, and spent much of her time reading the works of Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Byron, Keats, Browning and Tennyson. She read these works with great avidity.

She also had a passion for declamation—in private. She was too shy for the school stage, but would recite verses from Shakespeare, Tennyson and others, while she helped her mother in the kitchen.

In the School she was liked by the students and the teachers alike. She won all the available prizes. When she was fifteen she sat for the Matriculation examination and came out first.

On the day she was to leave the school for ever she came to bid good-bye.

"Jaya, we are proud of your success," I said the moment she stepped into my room.

"Thank you, sir. My success is due to you and to nobody else."

"I don't think so," I replied and continued: "Jaya, we are recommending you for a Government Scholarship for further studies."

"What?" she interrupted.

"A Government Scholarship. That means you can study further and take a degree."

She was amazed.

"Do you think I'll get one, sir."

"Most certainly," I said. "I wish you would study medicine."

"It's also my mother's desire, but my father hates the very idea of my studying any further."

Her reply betrayed the longing and the regret she was feeling.

"You don't think that your father will object to your studying further, in case you are awarded a Government Scholarship. Your father needn't have to spend anything."

"I don't know," she said. "I am a Brahmin and I am already fifteen."

"Absurd, don't talk like that, Jaya," I said. "I shall see your father about this and fix up things for you."

"Thank you ever so much, sir," she said, with a look of gratitude that touched my heart.

Jaya's father was a friend of mine. He was a land-lord with all the conservatism of his class. I knew very well that he never approved of higher education for girls. He was obsessed with the idea that modern education was bad. He hated the modern girl. Whenever he read in the papers of women who distinguished themselves in Sports or political and social activities, he shook his head in disapproval and gave vent to his feelings about them. He considered knowledge definitely unbecoming of them; to him it destroyed their charm.

I met him on a Saturday evening, while he was getting out for an evening stroll. After the usual formalities, I plunged myself into what was uppermost in my mind. I gave a discourse on the value of education for women. After listening patiently to all that I had to say, he said: "You don't think that Jaya has to earn her own living."

"That has nothing to do with it," I said a little startled at the unexpected remark.

"You don't understand, then," he said. "You know very well I gave in to you about Jaya getting through the Matriculation, inspite of the opposition of my brother and sister. Further her marriage was postponed last year for the sake of her exam., and this year it has to take place positively. Once she is married she becomes the property of her husband, and it will be left to her husband to decide whether she should continue her studies. Personally I won't approve her continuing her education."

"But she has been offered a scholarship," I said.

"As if she needs a scholarship to enable her to pursue her studies, if that was desirable. I don't like her wasting her time on examinations. The strain of the last examination has been too much for her, but now she is all right. I am glad she has recovered her looks."

"I don't understand you at all," I said. "Marriage or no marriage, children or no children, life—the real life—is lived in the spirit, and I hold that the right education helps the spirit to maintain its own life, makes it independent of material prosperity or adversity."

"I don't like this sort of talk," he butted in.

"You don't realise what it means to your daughter. It's the most wonderful chance..."

"You must leave it to me to know what is best for my daughter," he said dismissing me.

I stood quite still for several moments. The shock seemed to have deprived me of speech.

It was three months later, one morning I was startled to receive an invitation from Jaya's father, for her wedding. The man chosen to be her partner for life was known to me. He was a middle-aged widower with a considerable amount of wealth. Staring at the invitation, a sense of discomfort amounting to shame came upon me. It seemed to have so little to do with the spiritual union of souls which I had been taught to think marriage should be. It was not a bond of love. They had never met before. She scarcely knew him at all! And yet she was going to marry him! In a few days she would be his wife, and should live with him as long as life should last.

The wedding day approached and it was a Wednesday. That morning I felt, without knowing why, as if I were living under the dark cloud of a gathering thunderstorm. I was so touched by the coming event that I almost forgot to send in a message to say that I wasn't going to School that day. The "Muhurtham" was at ten and I left my house at ten. Almost without knowing it I turned into the road that led to the station, and before I was conscious of it, I found myself near Jaya's home.

On entering I found Jaya and her future husband seated before the sacred fire and the purohit chanting "mantras". I have only an indefinite memory of floating vaguely through the sights and sounds of the next two hours—of everybody except myself being widely excited. Surely never was there a sadder ceremony, never did any girl under similar circumstances feel a more vivid presentiment of the pains and penalties that follow on a forced and ill-assorted marriage!

Years rolled by before I saw Jaya again. When I saw her, I was shocked. How my soul rebelled against the Fate that had befallen Jaya. The sweet little Jaya was no longer there but a woman pale and haggard, feeling tired of herself and the world that has not used her properly. She remained silent, and when I talked, she listened absent-mindedly, with an expression I find difficult to describe.

She could no longer think of becoming the healer of physical pains. Her children often reminded her in an obscure way that here was the be-all and end-all of her existence. She had enough to keep her busy—to get them up, put them to bed, feed them, see to their clothes, take them out and amuse them; but she did all these without any enthusiasm.

She was expecting a baby in August and was depressed about it. She did not want any more children; four were enough, she told her mother tearfully. She was fretful, impatient, and couldn't cope with her children who were always getting doing the wrong thing!

BERTRAND RUSSELL IS A FATHER AT 64

Son Born To Third Wife Of Famous Advocate Of Companionate Marriage

White-haired Bertrand Russell, whom sophisticates know for his unique views on sex, marital relations, how to bring up children and international affairs, was proud on April 17, after becoming a father at the age of 64.

"I'm very pleased—very," the philosopher said at his country home after announcing the birth of a son. "The mother and the baby are doing extremely well."

But Earl Russell, whose pen has flowed freely to advise other fathers how to rear their families, insisted the upbringing of his family was "a private affair."

He once ran a school where the children could do just what they pleased—go naked when they felt the urge, swear and attend classes as the spirit moved them.

Bertrand Russell succeeded to an earldom in 1931 when an elder brother died, but he has taken little part in the deliberations of the House of Lords. Besides being a pacifist, he favours total disarmament and the surrender of all Great Britain's colonies to the League of Nations. These ideas are not very popular with most of the Peers.

The son was born to Lord Russell's third wife, his 27-year-old former secretary, who was named co-respondent when the companionate-marriage advocate's second wife sued him for divorce in 1934.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL'S NEW JOB

Was there a special reason for the Viscountcy granted to Sir Herbert Samuel in the Coronation honours? A remarkable story is going the rounds in political quarters.

It is asserted that the Government intends to request the League of Nations to end the British mandate of Palestine and to grant it full status as a British Dominion. It would then be organised as a group of Communities. Jews would govern predominantly Jewish towns, while those in which the Arab population is greatest would have local Arab self-Government.

The Emir of Transjordan would be made responsible to a Central Government for control of the Arab communities, while Sir Herbert Samuel would look after Jewish interests.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

DANGERS OF COMMUNALISM IN SPORT

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Every lover of sport will hang his head in shame at the disgraceful behaviour of some of the spectators at the Calcutta Football Club ground last week. I have no doubt the members of the Mahomedan sporting whose supporters took a leading part in this tragic drama, feel its humiliation and degradation more than anybody else. For no sportsman with a grain of sporting spirit in him could look at such hooliganism with any other feeling. To whip out a knife or brandish a stick at the slightest provocation is the habit of a rufflan. A sportsman would never dream of such a thing.

WESTERN EXAMPLES.

Unruly behaviour on the part of a sporting crowd is not unknown in other parts of the civilised world. It generally comes from the uneducated and uncultured folks who are more or less ignorant of the rules of the game and who are unable to keep their passions under proper control. We have heard of people coming to blows on the sporting field of the Western countries. But the relieving feature of those incidents is that no sooner is the heat of the moment over than the warring elements shake hands and forget the past.

BACK OF DISCIPLINE.

Unfortunately, the case is quite different in India. Indians are docile by nature and that is the reason why fighting episodes on the field of play have been few and far between.

But since the day the Communal aspect of our lives has taken a prominent part in our every day activities, these have become more frequent and dangerous. Before, the advent of Communal clubs and teams, fights, if there were any, never left a trail or bitterness of feeling upon the combatants. Now every quarrel takes a communal turn and animosity is raised to fever heat.

BOMBAY'S CLEAN SHEET.

Fortunately for us, Bombay has been more or less immune from these outrageous behaviours on the sporting field. The main reason for it is that the game Bombay has adopted as her own, namely cricket, has not gone far beyond the upper strata of her citizens or rather the educated classes. The class of people who gather at the Cricket maidans are not of the same stock as flock at a football or hockey match, particularly the former. In consequence of which, our cricket, though played under communal colours, is not yet vitiated to any great extent. But the virus of communalism is spreading so rapidly, no one can foretell when it will reach the danger-point.

THE DANGER SIGNAL

It was only last year that we had a foretaste of it in a football match at the Cooperage. Football-goers will remember there were four Muslim teams from up-country participating in the Rovers Cup Tournament. On one occasion Referee Hibbert's life was threatened by an over-enthusiastic supporter of the Bangalore Muslims. Hibbert eased the situation pluckily by having this fanatic removed from the ground at once.

A graver thing was to follow in the match between the King's Shropshires Light Infantry and the Afghan Club from Peshawar. One of the Tommies kicked a fallen Afghan player. It was noticed by everybody except the referee in charge. As the offending player went unpunished, the crowd became restive. And at the end of play some of the infuriated mob rushed towards the field—apparently with a view to have a lethal argument with the culprits. Superintendent Bull had sensed the gravity of the situation and was in readiness with his colleagues.

"IN THE NAME O. ISLAM"

The mob was checked for the time being. But no sooner were they released they made an invasion towards the Grand Stand where the officials of the Mahomedan Sporting and their celebrated injured Captain Rashid, were seated. One of the them shouted at the top of his voice, "Tum Mussalman-ka-Bachcha ho, to Kabhi is maidan-par aur nahi Khelenge" (If you are a true son of Islam, you would never play on this ground again.) Those words are still ringing in my ears. Rashid and the Ishpahanis had a great difficulty in appeasing their wrath. A timely shower of rain cooled them down.

THE COMING FLOOD

This is only the beginning. I shudder to think what the future has in store for us. All those who have eyes can read the signs of the times. Events of this type and worse are happening in different parts of India to day. These are symptomatic of the flood that is to follow. Unless we are far-sighted and statesmanlike enough to direct the currents in their proper channels. the flood is bound to overtake us some day. It is, therefore, high time that we took stock of the situation and and found ways and means to remedy the evil.

THE REMEDY

The shortest and the simplest way is to abolish all communal clubs and tournaments in the country. To say that a tournament will not be a sufficient attraction unless it is played on communal basis is mere rubbish. The Calcutta Football League and the I.F.A. Shield were as popular without the Mahomedan sporting in the lime-light as they are to-day though there was no other communal club in Calcutta before.

In hockey we find the best examples of non-communal teams who carry tremendous favour with the crowd whenever they go. It is their skill and polished displays which take the people by storm. I need only point out the instances of the Lahore Y.M.C.A. and the Bangalore Indians who participated in the Aga Khan Tournament this year in support of my argument. Better teams have received greater support in the past and will do so in the future. What is therefore most necessary at the moment is, I repeat, the abolition of all sporting institutions run on communal basis.

MUSLIM LEADERS' APATHY

Things have come to a terrible stage at Calcutta. Woe to the team which dares to defeat the Mahomedan sporting, the idols of the Muslim crowd, and woe to the referees and linesmen who officiate in such an engagement. Their lives may be worth a moment's purchase, were the mob to get at them at the time of their heat. Isn't it a shame that police and military protection have to be given to them all? The spectators are in an equally bad plight if they venture to back the opposite side of the Mahomedan sporting.

The I.F.A. have a very difficult and delicate problem to solve. They cannot disaffiliate the Mahomedan sporting without inviting the wrath of the entire Mahomedan community of Bengal. Nor would it be right to punish a team so severely for the unsporting conduct of their supporters.

The people who can save the situation are the Mahomedan leaders of Bengal, nay India. It is really a matter of deep regret that no Mahomedan leader of any province has denounced and condemned these riotous acts of their followers up to now. Nor have they made any move to prevent their reputation in future. Will the communal leaders realise their responsibilities and wake up betimes?

DUTY OF NATIONAL LEADERS

Sport is a field which knows no caste, creed, colour or nationality. There is no difference between the rich and the poor. It verily preaches the equality of man. Time has come when this lesson should be brought home to everybody. Otherwise, sport will become another front on which communal battles will be fought to the utter degradation of the nation and negation of sport itself.

Unfortunately the Indian national Congress or Congress leaders have not paid any attention towards this question, engrossed as they are in the all-important subject of national independence. But it cannot be left in the cold—or rather left to the communalists to do irreparable damage to the cause—so long as they are engaged in country's battle. They must turn their attention this way also at times.

TRANSFER OF RACE COURSE

Proposal Considered By Committee

The proposal regarding transfer of the entire racecourse and polo grounds, including those in New Cantonment and Kingsway, Delhi, were considered at a meeting of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, held recently, with Mr. A. W. H. Dean in the chair.

The Committee considered the financial position of the scheme from the figures so far available, agreed to maintain these grounds and appointed a special sub-committee, consisting of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sobha Singh, Mr. Rang Beharilal, Major Crichton and Mr. Badrul Islam, to go into the whole question.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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AN EDUCATION in itself is the outcome if Readers make it a habit of going through our Tabulated Adlet Columns regularly and carefully. Many money making as well as money saving offers are to be found in addition to the offers of Comfort and Pleasure of Modern Life

WE INVITE READERS as well as Advertisers to help us with suggestions for improving this Section. Constructive criticism will be appreciated by the Management. Attention will be paid to suggestions for additions or alterations of the Headings

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

FREE ADVERTISEMENTS of a few selected Applicants, who declare that they are Unemployed and Jobless may be accepted by the Management till this offer is withdrawn provided the Applicants agree to the publication of their full name and address and to other rules.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so

REPLIES TO THE ADLETS should be addressed legibly as under, "Box No (So and so), The Adlet Department, The Bombay Chronicle, Red House, Corner of Parsee Bazar Street and Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes Box Numbers should be written both in figures and in words

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint etc., will be accepted by the Management Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Respectable Handsome Jain Youth Graduate, having his own business in Bombay, monthly income over Rs. 1,000, wishes to invite correspondence (strictly confidential) from suitable ladies for matrimony. No caste restrictions. Write Box 8535, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for Rich Landlord Sunni Muslim bachelor, highly qualified pleader in Bombay Presidency, age 25, handsome, excellent character, belongs to famous family, a respectable girl who may be modern or orthodox, educated or Urdu educated. Father holding very high post. No Shia Sunni restrictions. Correspondence confidential. Apply Box No. 8488, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited from influential and respectable gentlemen to work on field staff on most liberal terms. Apply Branch Manager, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Bharat Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (5495)

Wanted for the Sylvan Star Insurance Trust, Ltd. Kashmere Gate, Delhi, Branch Organisers for the Bombay Presidency and Kathiawar States. Permanent position. Men of experience and influence should apply to Dr. C. L. Mohindra, Ph.D., Managing Director, Post Box No. 156, Delhi. (5602)

Wanted—An experienced Gujarati knowing B.A. (B.T. preferred), strong in English, Sanskrit and Mathematics. Apply sharp with testimonials stating the minimum salary expected to Yuvraj Saheb, Virpur (Kathiawar). (5674)

Wanted (1) a Temporary Lecturer in Domestic Science, probably for a period of two years, from September 16th, 1937. Qualifications preferably M.Sc., with training in Domestic Science. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem with free furnished quarters. (2) A matron and part-time lecturer in Indian Cookery. Salary Rs. 75—5|2—Rs. 100 per mensem with free board and quarters. Preference will be given to a graduate with Domestic Science training. Apply with testimonials to the Directress, Lady Irwin College, I, Sikandra Road, New Delhi. (5651)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Young Experienced Gujarati B.-Com: (Accounts), seeks job. Can handle any work. Please write Box No. 8538, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. FLATS TO LET

Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building," modern three rooms flats, ground, first or second floor. 5 Cuffe Parade, "Beach Manor," ground floor, two westerly rooms flat Rs. 165. (8571)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Lady Irwin College for Women, 1, Sikandra Road. New Delhi, provides a practical course of studies in Domestic Science and trains teachers of Home Science. Limited number of vacancies. New session commences on September 16th. Applications must reach the Directress on or before July 15th. Minimum qualification for admission to the Teachers' Course—Matriculation or its equivalent. Preference will be given to those who have the Intermediate degree. Special concession is given to I. Sc. and B.Sc. candidates. For prospectus and further information write to: —Mrs. Hannah Sen, B.A., B.L., T. Dip. (London), Directress. (5650)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

H. M. D. H. Sc., by Post—Practitioners also get. Enclose two annas stamps:— Indian Homoeopathic Institute (Regd.), P. O. Datha (Kathiawar, India). (8547)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic University Sialkot City, offers Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dental degrees by post Particulars from Registrar. (8401)

213. AYURVEDIC INSTITUTIONS

The Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi.—Applications from students willing to join the Unani or Ayurvedic department of our College should reach the office on or before the 15th of July, 1937. Prospectus free on application. Separate female departments for female students. Admission in the Boarding House is compulsory. The session begins on the 1st of August, 1937. Musih-ul-Mulk Sani Hakim Haji Mohd Ahmad Khan, Honorary Principal. (8443)

219 PATENT MEDICINES

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Wanted Influential Agents of sound Financial standing for Deisel Engines of well-known German and English make. Some Territories still open. Initial Orders necessary. Apply Box No. 5618, "Bombay Chronicle."

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THIS PLAY SHALL NOT BE STAGED AGAIN DURING THIS SEASON

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BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE—BOMBAY

SUNDAY, the 20th June at 3 p.m.

MANAPMAN

on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June for 'VATA SAVITRI' at 3-30 p.m.

SAVITRI

Booking at the Theatre. Daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

ANTI-SCOUT DAY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Federation and other students' organisations, it is proposed to organise an "Anti-Scout Day" in the Bombay Presidency.

A small committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. F. Nariman has been formed for the purpose. Probably it will be on Saturday 26th June when students' mass meetings and demonstrations will be arranged in the city as well as all important educational centres in the Presidency and resolutions will be passed protesting against the insulting remarks of Lord Baden-Powell and appealing to the students and youths to withdraw from the Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Movement and at the same time steps will be initiated to organise separate youth movement to build up character on national and patriotic lines.

A detailed announcement for the programme will be announced later.

Communications are addressed to various students organisations in the city and Presidency to join and co-operate to make the demonstration and protest effective and successful.

Bombay's Metamorphosis In First Week Of Monsoon!

Plight Of Homeless Beggar And Gipsy And The Unprotected Pedestrian

Not a ray of sunshine; not a moment of respite. The dull perpetual patter, patter of rain. Wet clothes; sodden shoes; slippery footpaths. Bombay life has been completely disorganised by the Monsoon.

It is just a week since the Monsoon began. One week ago people were sighing for the rain. Now it is hard to find anybody very enthusiastic about it. As usual, it is the poorest classes that are hit hardest.

Plight Of The Homeless

Bombay is always full of homeless beggars. They used to have their night's sleep on the footpaths, under the bridges, anywhere they possibly could sleep. The Monsoon has made them helpless. To their cry for bread is added a cry for a roof, but who is to hear their cries.

Along in the Suburban trains one sees colonies of Bhangis, Mahar and Gypsy tribes having their homes on the open grounds along the lines. Homes! It is a most cruel irony to call them homes. A little platform of earth raised just a few inches from the water-clogged march, a few tattered mats strung on bamboo poles—this is all the protection these poor wretches get from the cruel monsoon.

Sheepish Looks

The monsoon has a strange effect on Bombay. All the buildings wear a melancholy appearance as if they had just taken a funeral bath. People crowd round, with sheepish looks, under the Tram stands, under porticoes, to protect themselves against rain.

Straddled in rain coats, umbrellas held aloft the pedestrian picks his way carefully along. Bombay footpaths are terribly slippery; with the monsoon they become doubly treacherous.

A man comes along fully padded in his dripping rain-coat. Just a slip, and crash he goes, to the suppressed amusement of the passers-by. One of these, hardly able to suppress his smile is looking behind at the fallen man all unconscious of what is in store for him. The slippery stores of the cobbled path avenge the man's pleasure at a fellow being's fall. He too slips, falls, picks himself up, with curses and impricatations and hastens to his office. Only in privacy of his bank does he stop to survey the damage that has occurred.

A third pedestrian warned by the fate of his fellows, ventures out on the less slippery tarred road. A motorist comes speeding along, undaunted by all the rainfall that is pouring, and the poor pedestrian gets a pure sluch bath —from top to toe. No pedestrian is safe during the monsoons. Most unsafe are those victims to the fashion of high heels. One or two days' experience of walking as if on eggs is enough to induce these girls to discard the high heels. It must be a terrible faddist of a girl who can fight it out with the monsoon.

In Trams And Trains

If walking is risky, going about in trains and trams is none too pleasant either—particularly to the non-smokers. Every window and door is barred and bolted. With so many human beings inside, the compartment is already stuffy. But the smokers keep on puffing and fill the carriage with smoke.

If the non-smoker tries to let in one whiff of air, he lets in a whole pailful of water with the air and he should consider himself lucky if he escapes without being assaulted.

Fun For Children

The only people that seem to enjoy the monsoon are the children of the slum-dwellers. In the low lying areas the water collects in dirty puddles and ditches and croaking frogs creep out on to the road. To play in these pudls and tease the frogs seems to give these children, endless joy. They dont know of the risk of illness that they are taking and keep up their games untroubled.

We are not through the monsoon yet. In fact we have just begun. Colaba has had the highest amount of rainfall, nearly 12 inches; Matunga has had just four inches. The figures of rainfall are as follows:—

During the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day Colaba had 2.54 inches; Fort 3 inches; Byculla 2.15 inches; Matunga 1.59. Since the monsoon began the same areas had 11.83; 9.18; 5.25 and 4.12 inches respectively.

The Maximum Temperature was 86.2 degrees one degree below normal and minimum temperature 76 degrees; two degrees below normal.

Mullaji Saheb Leaves For Karachi

BOMBAY Saturday.

Information has been received in Bombay that His Holiness Syedna Taher Saifuddin, the Mullaji Saheb of Dawoodi Bohras, is leaving Basrah to-day for Karachi. He is expected to stay in Karachi for a week. The local Bohras there have arranged a big reception programme for the Mullaji Saheb. He is sailing for Bombay by s.s. "Vita" and reach the City on July 3rd.

The Bohra High Priest was warmly received in Iraq by officials and the public. He was entertained by King Ghazi at his palace. He visited several holy places in Nazath Ashraf, Tarbala, Baghdad and other places and was given a hearty send-off at Basrah by local Indian residents, Iraqians, Syrians and Turks.

SHARE STAMPS WORTH Rs. 70,000 V A N I S H

Three Hamals And Bank Peon In Custody

The mysterious disappearance of complete files of Share transfer deeds of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ltd. and the Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ltd., to which were affixed stamps of the value of Rs. 70,000, has led to the arrest of three hamals of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd. and a peon of the Eastern Bank Ltd., Bombay.

The accused Narayan Kamtu; Kampara Paramaswar; Korgappa Dooma and Tanjappa Bosappa were produced by the Bombay C. I.D. Police before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and remanded in custody.

It was stated that on June 16, the Manager of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. Ltd., reported to the Managing Agents, Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. Ltd., that a complete file of transfer application of share deeds had been cut from the register of the company and they were stolen.

Subsequent inquiries revealed that transfer share certificates of the Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ltd. were also missing

The C.I.D. were informed and they, after inquiries, arrested the accused who were the hamals in charge of the keys of the cupboards.

POTATOES AND CARS!

Ford Motor Company, Ltd., at Dagenham purchase quantities of potatoes, but not for consumption by their workers. The potatoes are used to "boil" white metal or babbit. The bubbling effect is necessary to bring any impurities to the surface. This bubbling process is produced by pushing a potato on the end of a rod into the hot metal. Immediately all the scum and foreign substances rise to the top. This reaction to the potato is the result of the high percentage of water in the vegetable which causes minor explosions in the molten metal.

Seven Suttorias For Deportation

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The Commissioner of Police will very shortly deport seven well-known Sattorias out of Bombay under the powers vested in him under the City Police Act.

The formalities for deportation are being gone through at present, and as soon as these are completed, the men will be ordered to leave the City.

There was a report in a vernacular paper yesterday that 127 men were to be deported.

This is not true, but it is not likely that deportations will stop at the seven persons.

Bombay Congress Party Considers Draft Constitution

Leader's Tenure To Run For 5 Years

Appointment Of Office Bearers And Executive To Rest With Him

VILE PARLE MEETING GOES HALFWAY THROUGH FRAMING PARTY CONSTITUTION

The Bombay Congress Legislative Party, which met on Saturday at the Satyagraha Chavni, Vile Parle, under the chairmanship of Mr. B. G. Kher, Leader of the Party, completed nearly half of its work, when it rose for the day at 7 p.m.

After Mr. B. G. Kher's speech to the members assembled, explaining the position of the Party and its work as also the question of acceptance of office and the latest position regarding the same, the meeting took up for consideration the draft Constitution of the Party.

THREE IMPORTANT CLAUSES

Of the six hours that were spent by the members of the Party to-day, a good deal of time was taken up in considering three important clauses in the "Rules of the Bombay Legislature Congress Party."

Firstly, there was a good deal of discussion on the clause regarding the election of the leader of the Party. Secondly, there was the question of the Executive of the Party which provoked many to make speeches, and, thirdly, the question of Executive control over interpellations brought forth protests from mofussil members of the Party.

The first Clause referred to the membership of the Party. All those who have been elected on Congress ticket and those who subscribe to the policy and programme of the Party and agree in writing to abide by the rules of the Party shall be members of the Party. This was approved by the meeting.

All the members of the Party were bound by the Rules made, resolutions passed and instructions issued from time to time for their guidance by any competent Congress authority. The object of the Party shall be to carry out the policy and programme of the Congress in the Legislature.

Each member of the Party shall pay to the Party coffers one-tenth of the allowances that he will draw.

TENURE OF PARTY LEADER

According to the draft the Leader of the Party was to have been elected for a year from among the members of the Assembly returned on the Congress ticket and thereafter, prior to the commencement of the winter session of the Assembly, to be elected every year.

The above clause was responsible for a good deal of discussion and more than two amendments were moved. The House then decided that the Leader of the Party shall be elected by the members for the period of the Assembly's lifetime.

The next Clause that was responsible for many speeches was regarding the appointment of the office-bearers of the Party. The draft said that the Leader of the Party shall appoint the Deputy Leaders of the Assembly and the Council, one Chief Whip and three Whips in the Assembly and a Whip in the Council; two secretaries (one each for each House) and a treasurer.

Some of the Bombay members opposed the above clause, and wanted that the office-bearers be elected. Their proposition was defeated and the original was approved by the House.

PARTY EXECUTIVE

The next clause stated that the Leader, the office-bearers and seven members elected by the Party at its annual general body meeting shall form the Executive of the Party.

An amendment was moved that the seven members also should be appointed by the Leader and was approved, the result being that the Leader of the Party is authorised to appoint his own Executive.

The Party approved the draft suggestion that the Executive Committee shall have power to examine all the resolutions, motions, amendments and Bills proposed to be made or introduced in the Legislature by any member and to approve, modify or reject the same, according as they are in conformity with or contrary to the programme and policy of the Party.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Regarding interpellations, the original draft stated that the members were at liberty to exercise the right of interpellation, but all the questions were to be forwarded through the Secretary of the Party in the House. An amendment was moved to the above, and it was decided that the Executive had the power to stop questions being put if they were not in accordance with the policy and programme of the Congress. There was a good deal of discussion over this clause. The amended clause was ultimately approved of.

The House also approved of clauses 10, 11 and 12 of the Rules. Clause 10 says that the bills, motions or resolutions intended to be moved by the members of the Party should be sent to the Secretary not later than 48 hours prior to submitting them to the Secretary of the Assembly. Clause 11 says that no member shall ballot for or move any motion or amendment or ballot for or introduce any Bill after being informed by the Secretary that such motion,

(Continued on page 33)

All Quiet In Amritsar

Nirjala Ekadashi Celebrated Peacefully

AMRITSAR: June 19.

Strong police and military precautions secured for troubled Amritsar a peaceful night after yesterday's rioting. when one died and 60 were injured as a result of a serious Sikh-Muslim clash.

All the officers, including the Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police, military officers and magistrates, together with troops passed the night in the Kotwali Town Hall, the municipal buildings and the Government school. Armoured cars are being kept in readiness.

A company of the Gurkha Regiment arrived to-day from Jullundur and also the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

HARTAL PROCLAIMED.

The Ittehad-i-Millat has proclaimed hartal. The Muslims are meeting to-day in order to devise means of relief for the injured. To-day, everything is peaceful. The Hindus have celebrated the Nirjala Ekadashi without any untoward incidents occurring, and the cloth and grain markets are conducting normal business. Many Muslim shops, however, still remain closed.

Of the 46 injured Muslims taken to hospital only 30 now remain, the others having been discharged after treatment. Those who have been left are progressing, and two who were in a critical condition are now out of danger. An injured Sikh who is in hospital is also progressing.

SHOOTING FOR ARSON AND AFFRAY

The order of the District Magistrate that anyone indulging in arson or an affray is liable to be shot, and that scare-mongers are liable to be arrested, has had a salutary effect. though a certain amount of apprehension still exists.

Precautions will continue until there is no danger of a recrudescence of trouble.

The authorities have assured the Muslims that all possible steps will be taken to bring the miscreants to book.—

INQUIRY INTO RIOTS.

AMRITSAR.—Peace prevails in the city since 4 p.m. yesterday. The Deputy Inspector-General, of Police accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner and Superintent of Police patrolled the city all night and this morning.

Two more Sikhs have been arrested.

Batches of Congress and Socialist workers are going round the city. Master Rajaram, General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, along with some other Congress leaders is holding inquiry into the disturbance.—United Press.

ALL QUIET AT AMRITSAR

SIMLA, June 19.

Official intimation received in Simla about the situation in Amritsar shows that the night passed off peacefully. The injured persons in the hospital are making progress.

It is believed here that the precautions taken at Lahore are having a salutary effect.—A.P.

Congress Working Committee

To Meet In First Week Of July

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, replying to a telegram from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, suggesting June 26, and subsequent dates, for the meeting of the Congress Working Committee, has telegraphed that as the dates suggested by Sardar Patel do not suit some members, the meeting will be held in the first week of July.

An official announcement of the date is expected to be made this evening or to-morrow morning on receipt of a reply from Sardar Patel.—A.P.

SOVIET PLANE'S FLIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO

North Pole Crossed

WASHINGTON, June 19.

The 'plane, in which three Soviet airmen attempting a non-stop flight to San Francisco from Moscow, crossed the North Pole, was 400 miles on the American side at 09-20 G.S.T. almost perfect conditions prevail in North Canada along the prospective route.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

SPECIAL MEETING AT FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, June 19.

On the urgent request of Herr von Rbbentrop a special meeting started at the Foreign Office at 17|00 which was attended by representatives of the four principal Non-Intervention Powers to consider the attempt to torpedo the "Leipzig". It is understood that Herr von Ribbentrop has been instructed to make definite demands of guarantee against a repetition.

(Later)—The meeting ended at 18|35, and will meet again on Monday.—Reuter.

REBEL ENTER BILBAO?

ST. JEAN DELUZ, June 19.

Insurgents officially claim to have entered Bilbao at 16|15.—Reuter.

FIRING OF "LEIPZIG" DENIED

VALENCIA, June 19.

Competent quarters ridicule the assertion that torpedoes were fired at the "Leipzig". They declare that the pilots of Government 'planes and Captains of warships have been very strictly ordered to respect the ships flying foreign flags, and certainly no Government submarine would dream of attacking a German airship.—Reuter.

P. P. BILL REJECTED

PARIS, June 19.

The Senate rejected M. Blum's Plenary Powers Bill by 198 votes to 72.—Reuter.

Widespread Espionage Plot In Spain

Plan For Armed Uprising Exposed: 200 Persons Arrested

MADRID: June 18.

A widespread Franco espionage plot has been discovered and 200 persons, including army leaders, have been arrested and fully confessed, according to the Spanish Press Agency.

It is alleged that the plotters said that they resided in a certain South American Embassy with a powerful radio transmitter, with which they kept regular communication with General Franco's headquarters. They are said to have been preparing, awaiting the favourable moment for an armed rising for which they had trained corps of 400 well-armed men.

The conspirators are said to have been operating in close contact with Poum (so-called Trotsky Anarchist). In addition to leading Poum members the arrested men include Lujan, Secretary, General Staff, Madrid, certain Harragas of tank corps and Capt. Aribal, who was recently promoted to the Chief's rank of new brigade.—Reuter.

FATE OF BILBAO IN BALANCE

Completely Hemmed In By Franco's Forces

PARIS, June 19.

Trustworthy reports state that Bilbao has been completely surrounded with Gen. Franco's forces only 500 yards away. The nationalist entry is expected shortly. For the past four days Bilbao has been without water and since yesterday without electricity. The Santander Road is under heavy machine-gun fire.—Reuter.

Hitler Returns To Berlin

Herr Hitler returned to Berlin by aeroplane from Gudensberg to confer with Herr Von Blomberg on receipt of news of the attempted torpedoing of the "Leipzig". Representatives of Britain, France and Italy have been informed of the incident.—Reuter.

GERMAN CRUISER TORPEDOED

Berlin Issues Official Announcement

BERLIN, June 19.

It is officially announced that an attempt was made yesterday to torpedo the German cruiser "Leipzig", off Oran. The torpedo missed its mark. This is the second attempt to sink the cruiser in the past week, three torpedos being launched on 15-6, all of which however missed their marks.

An official statement says that it remains for the four Powers to take the necessary steps in accordance with their agreement. Germany is in no way willing to stand by, while Bolshevik pilots indulge in target practice until one day they are able to hit their mark.—Reuter.

Penalising Pro-Congress Views?

Emergency Act Against Maulana Hussain Ahmed

NEW DELHI, June 19.

Maulana Hussain Ahmed, Member of the Working Committee of the Jamait-Ul-Ulema-Hind, and, till recently, a member of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board, who came here, yesterday, on private business, has been served with a notice by the Chief Commissioner under the Emergency Powers Act, directing him not to enter Delhi, for six months, without obtaining the previous permission of the Local Government.

It will be recalled, that the Maulana addressed a crowded meeting of Muslims, last week, at the Fatehpuri Mosque, exhorting them to join the Congress.—A.P.

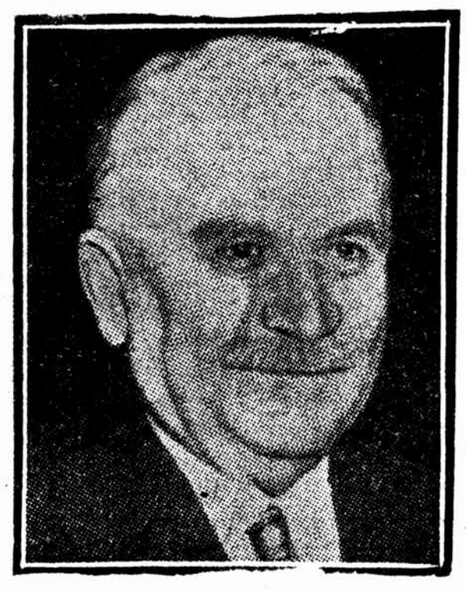
DERBY RESULT TO BOMBAY IN THREE SECONDS

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Over the Cable and Wireless system the name of the winning horse in the Derby Race was known in Bombay and Singapore three seconds after it had passed the post at Epsom.

The company made special arrangements for sending the result of the Derby to all parts of the world

Other transmission times over their system were: 2 seconds to Cairo; 2½ seconds to Montreal, 5 seconds to Jamaica, and 8 seconds to Melbourne.—Reuter.



Ex-Presmen of France, M. Doumergue whose death took place on Friday, in Paris.

AIR SERVICE BETWEEN U. S. A. AND U. S. S. R.

"Renowned Air Heroes" Making Pioneer Flight

MOSCOW, June 19.

Twenty-four hours after the attempted flight from Moscow to San Francisco had begun, Soviet circles lifted the veil of secrecy and announced that three "renowned air heroes" were making the flight. The Pole was crossed 18 1|2 hours after leaving Moscow. With the establishment of a permanent meteorological station at the North Pole and an air base at Prince Ruper Island, a regular air route to America via the North Pole within two years is predicted, if the present flight succeeds.—Reuter.

MISS BARTON'S AMATEUR STATUS THREATENED

Sequel To Announced Publication Of Book

LONDON, June 18.

Miss Pam Barton has received a letter from the Royal Ancient threatening her with loss of amateur status if she receives remuneration from the sale of a book she has written called "A Stroke a Hole" which is being published next week.

Miss Barton interviewed by Reuter said she was most surprised and uncertain what course to pursue.—Reuter.

KENT TO VISIT WINDSOR

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

It is understood that the Duke of Kent has arranged to pay a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Windsor in mid-August.

During the time that he is at Castle Wasserleonburg the Duchess of Kent will stay at Bled, Jugo-Slavia, with her eldest sister, Princess Paul.

The formal permission of King is required for the purpose of a member of the Royal family leaving the Kingdom. The King, it is reported, has no objection to his brother's proposed holiday.—United Press.

CASE AGAINST "EXHIBITORS REVIEW"

The case in which Mr. Alex Hague charged James A. David, publisher and printer of 'Exhibitors Review" and P. Gopal Pillai Editor of the journal came up for hearing before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, third Court, on Tuesday.

The accused James David tendered an apology and said that he was a tool in the hands of the Editor the second accused who was in complete control of the paper. He was only nominally recognised as Printer and Publisher because he filed the declaration in Court.

Mr. Alex Hague, the Governing Director of Hague Theatres Ltd. accepted the apology and David was acquitted by the Court.

The case against Gopal Pillai was adjourned to July 1.

The complainant's case was that in the month of March, 1937 there was printed a letter under the heading "Exhibitors' Group" in the issue of the "Exhibitors Review" purporting to be written by "A Cinemawallah" which contained false and defamatory statements concerning Mr. Hague.

PREACHER WHO BECAME BOXER

Scored 41 Knock-outs In 60 Contests

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON (By Air).

Leo Kelly, a coloured cruiserweight boxer, who has 41 knock-outs to his credit in 60 contests, arrived in London recently in charge of manager Bill Newman.

Before he became a professional boxer, Leo "Deacan" Kelly was a preacher in St. James's Baptist Church, Los Angeles.

Kelly had a successful boxing career in Australia before he came to England. In his stay of 22 months in "down-under" he has beaten eleven first-class opponents, including Ambrose Palmer, ex-champion of Australia.

His victims include Al Stillman, and Emillo Martin, both are formidable boxers.

The "Deacan" wants to fight either Eddie Phillips or Len Harvey in England for the European cruiser-weight championship.

CHILD LABOUR IN INDUSTRIES

Geneva Conference And Minimum Age

GENEVA: June 18.

The plenary session of the Labour Conference discussed the Trades Convention for raising the minimum employment age of children to fifteen.

Mr. G. L. Mehta, Indian Employers' Advisor, said that economic consideration must be taken into account in applying international standards to India. "We have been insisting on a national economic policy but do not want our industrialism to be stifled and hampered by regulations devised for entirely different conditions and by countries some of whom are our competitors. If we do not always conform to the standards of some countries, we are still struggling to establish our industries."

Mr. Mehta pointed out that in many respects India was in advance in legislation over some countries regarding the employment of children.—Reuter.

RED AIRMEN CROSS NORTH POLE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.

The plane in which three Soviet airmen attempting non-stop flight across Polar regions from Moscow to San Francisco have sent a radio message stating that they crossed North Pole at 4-40 P.M. (E.S.T.) having left Moscow 2 P.M. (G.M.T.). The airmen also sent a message at 5-30 "everything O K."—Reuter.

NEW RECORD FOR WALKING

STOCKHOLM, June 19.

John Mikaelsson (Sweden) broke world's record for 10,000 metres walking in 44 minutes nine and six-tenths seconds.

The record was previously held by Pope (Britain) was 44, 4⅘ and four-thenths seconds.—Reuter.

Police War On German Opposition Church

BERLIN, June 18.

The Secret Police have extended their campaign against the Evangelical Opposition Church into the provinces

Opposition pastors are being questioned everywhere, and already pastors and officials have been in and out of prison or concentration camps.—Reuter.

Harijan Deputation To Wait On Princes

Right To Use Wells, Schools And Hospitals To Be Demanded

AHMEDABAD, June 19.

An influential deputation of the Harijans in Kathiawar it is understood, will wait upon several princes of different States of Kathiawar, including those of Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Morvi, Junagadh and Gondal.

The deputationists will discuss with the princes the conditions of Harijans in their respective States, and will impress upon them the necessity of closer contact between States subjects and Harijans.

They will also request the princes to allow the use of public wells, schools, temples and hospital for Harijans, and lay emphasis on the necessity of opening industrial schools to train up the Harijans in arts, crafts, and preference to Harijans in State services.

Prior to their visit to the States, the members of the deputation will consult Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Gen. Secretary, All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh.—United Press.

Prominent Indian Merchant On Trial In East Africa

To Face Court On Charges Of Fraud And Forgery Involving Millions

DARESSALAAM, June 19.

Esmail Hussein Ali Hasmani has been committed to trial on charges of forgery said to involve over 200,000 sterling. The charges number thirty and cover five separate transactions in which Hasmani is alleged to have uttered fraudulent bills of lading, bills of exchange and insurance policies. Hasmani is represented by three leading Indian barristers, who have not yet disclosed their line of defence. The preliminary hearing, with numerous adjournments, lasted for four months. Evidence already heard alleges that the Banque de Congo Belge advanced £150,000 and the National Bank of India £50,000.—Reuter.

ALLEGED FORGERY

(The above message refers to the following cable which was published on February 26:—

"Daressalaam business circles are deeply concerned at the arrest of a prominent local Indian merchant Esmail Hussen Ali Hasmani who has been arrested on a warrant alleging forgery and the uttering of fraudulent documents on two local Banks. Hasmani was brought to Court to-day and remanded to custody. He has the reputation of being extremly wealthy and owns several aeroplanes. On the occasion of the Aga Khan's recent visit his father was His Highness's host at a big luncheon. Hasmani himself is a prominent member of the Aga Khan's community here. As a result of the charge the Banks are showing a tendency to call in overdrafts which is unsettling business).

Sarkar's Tirade Against Congress

"LIMITATIONS OF ACT, BOUND TO DISAPPEAR IN TIME"

Admits New Order Will Not Bring Swaraj

BOGRA, June 19.

"Remember, it is not the soil, it is not the fields, nor the forests, that really constitute the country; the country is yourselves, for it is from your ploughshares, that prosperity flows and permeates the nation", said Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Finance Minister, Bengal, presiding at the All-Bengal Proja Conference, this afternoon.

Proceeding, Mr. Sarkar dwelt on the powers granted under the Constitution, and how they would be used for promoting the welfare of the ryots. With this object in view, he urged support for the Ministry in its programme of work.

One of the first things the ryots must realise, he said, was, that the present Government was essentially different from the previous Governments. It was a Government formed by their own men, men whose office depended on the will and confidence of the representatives elected by them to the Legislature, and the Ministers could, therefore, never afford to ignore the ryots or remain indifferent to their problems and interests.

WHAT RYOTS CAN DO

With a Government such as this, amenable to their wishes and opinions, the influence that the ryots commanded to-day was indeed large: the more so, because the representatives of the Projas formed the strongest element in the present Legislature, and because certain of their representatives were in power to-day as Ministers. So great was the strength and influence of the Party, that not only could they get through any desired legislation, modifying the existing relations between the Proja and the Zemindar, but they could even, if they so wanted, successfully legislate for the abolition of the Zemindari System.

Whether such abolition would be really to the interests of the Projas, was another question. But, no doubt, this would be clearly indicated by the very large powers which the ryots wielded under the present constitution. They could claim that their problem should receive the first attention of the Government.

SARKAR'S BELIEFS.

Continuing, Mr. N. R. Sarkar said that what he firmly believed and what he would claim for his Ministry, was that, given the co-operation and the support of the representatives of the people, the Ministry would be able to successfully tackle and initiate processes that would solve the immediate and pressing problems of the province at an early stage.

He also believed that if the Congress had accepted Ministry, the indications were that, in spite of their professions of destroying the Constitution, they would also have followed the same line in such matters, that is they would also have used their powers under the Constitution, just as much for securing rural and national welfare.

HIS APPEAL

Had the Congress really wanted to wreck the Constitution, it had a great opportunity to do so, in the six provinces where it had a decided majority. By refusing to vote supplies, by passing a vote of 'no-confidence' in the Ministries of these provinces, and in various other ways they could have brought about a stalemate. But the fact that, in spite of such an opportunity for implementing its avowed programme of wrecking, the Congress should be insisting on certain assurances from Provincial Governors, to enable it to accept office, clearly revealed that it also intended to work the Constitution and use the powers it conferred for constructive national work. If, therefore, the Constitution conferred powers for real good work for the country, it certainly did not stand to reason, that Congress, in office, would alone be able to use those powers for the good of the people, and that no other party would be able to do so. Possibly, the Congress, due to its well-disciplined party, would use those powers somewhat more effectively. That was why, Mr. Sarkar was appealing to the representatives assembled at the Conference, to back the Ministry with their good-will and support.

With such support, the present Ministry could also expect effectively to utilise its powers under the Constitution, to the advantage of the Projas.

WHAT GOVT. COULD DO

Illustrating the extent to which the Government could help in the solution of the Proja's problems, Mr. Sarkar observed that the Government could establish educational institutions for Primary and Secondary Education, and Model Farms for helping the improvement of Agriculture, but it could not instil into the people the desire to take advantage of such Educational Institutions, nor the urge to employ the methods of farming demonstrated at the Model Farms.

The Government could also make arrangements for better medical treatment and advice in the villages.

The ryots, however, could do much for their own welfare, comfort and happiness: but, at present, they were neglecting their opportunities, through sheer aversion for work or prejudice regarding certain types of work.

AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME

The Bengal Government, Mr. Sarkar declared, during the next ten years, would be spending four to five crores, on Road Construction, Irrigation, and the Construction of Bridges and other projects. A portion of this expenditure would go to labourers' wages, and it could certainly reach the pockets of the Bengal villages labouring classes, if they would not disdain such work. Otherwise, people from other provinces would earn this money.

CONCLUSION

Concluding, Mr. Sarkar said that the new political order might not bring Swaraj, but what it brought should be used to their advantage. Incomplete Swaraj should be developed and enlarged cleverly and skilfully, into complete Swaraj. That, indeed, would be sound politics.

The limitations under which the present Ministry would have to work, would equally apply to the Congress in office. But where there was the will and ability to work, and whether the work was undertaken by the Congress, or others, the limitations were bound to disappear in time. Constructive work had an impelling force of its own which itself would remove their limitations and widen the field of their activities.

For such constructive welfare work, Mr. Sarkar appealed for the Good-will and support of the Projas. If that was forthcoming, perhaps, a new tide of prosperity could yet be brought into the low ebb of Bengal's economic life.—A.P.

An inter-caste wedding, between Mr. V. R. Chonkar, B.A., and Miss Nira J. Soste, B.A., took place recently at Borivli.

Cheap Cars From Japan

Plans To Flood World Markets

TOKIO, (By Air Mail.)

In a not very distant future, Japan may be able to dump on the European and world markets, cheap motor cars of her own make, Admiral Godo, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, has announced far-reaching measures in favour of the existing manufacturing concerns and even hinted at the possibility of export subsidies.

These statements were made wishing to manufacture motor-cars. As long as the already existing two manufacturing firms, the Toyodo Works and the Nissan Motor Car Co, are not sufficiently strong to produce cars at competitive prices no new plants will be allowed.

As the market for motor cars is very restricted, the policy of enlarging the existing works can only be explained by preparation for a big export drive.—United Press.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 12, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 10, 1356
Parsi: Deh 18, 1306
Hightide: 10-18 21-28
Lowtide: 3-11 16-0
Sunrise: 6h 2m
Sunset: 7h 18m
Bene Israel community's address to Dr. E. Moses, Mayor of Bombay at Sir Elly Kadoorie Hall, 10 a.m.

Monday, June 21.

Zanzibar Day meeting, Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Results of Second LL.B. and M.A. Examinations 'Varsity Building, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION
A social gathering will be held in the Association Hall, Gamdevi, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.), when the Managing Committee of the Kanara Saraswat Association, will be 'At Home.'

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA
The senior students of the above Vidyalaya will give a public music concert in the premises of the Vidyalaya (Dwarkadas Mansion, Benham Hall Lane Corner, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon) to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

BHANDARI EDUCATION SOCIETY
The seventh ordinary meeting of the above Society will be held under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Hetkari Mahajan Wadi, Dadar.

MOGAVEERA MANDALI
The 34th annual general meeting of Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali and the prize distribution function of the Mogaveera Free Night School will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ
The tenth anniversary celebration of the above Samaj will be held under the distinguished presidentship of His Holiness Jagadguru Shankeracharya (Dr. Kurtukoti) to-day at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, near Museum.

BADRI HEALTH HOME
A meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Badri Baug, Koliwada, to celebrate the 5th anniversary of the Badri Health Home. Mr. Gulamali E. Kadyani will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"Our Wandering Mind" will be the subject of a free public lecture, to be followed by questions and answers—which will be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, this evening at 6-15.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Star of "LIMELIGHT"
ANNA NEAGLE
in another great SINGING and DANCING role in the
ALL-BRITISH
Herbert Wilcox Musical
LONDON MELODY
LONDON MELODY
An RKO-Radio Release with
Tullio Carminati

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"May Time". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Elephant Boy." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Sensation". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
MINERVA—"Struggle". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhanwan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Jay-Bharat". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"London Melody". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Veerbala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

CONDOLENCE MEETING
A public meeting of Dadar residents will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Chhabildas Lalloobhai Boys' High School hall to mourn the death of the late lamented Mr. R. K. Oak. Mr. V. R. Navalkar, Advocate, will preside.

NORTH KANARA GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SANGH
There will be a variety entertainment by the Radio Star and Columbia Artist, Master Krishnachandra Tipnis well-known mimic and flutist of Bombay at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Sangh's Hall, Save House, Girgaon.

"NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN" EXPOSITION
The third lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cowasji Patel St., Fort, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

VADNAGARA NAGAR MANDAL BOMBAY
Under the auspices of the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay, a meeting of the members of the community will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank to congratulate Acharya Anandshanker B. Dhruva for the LL.D. Degree conferred on him by the Benares Hindu University, when all the members of the community are invited.

SPECIAL SHOW OF "PRATIBHA"
A special show of "Pratibha" (a Shalini Cinetone and Peerless Picture) was screened at the Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, on Saturday evening, when Mr. B. G. Kher and other Congress Party legislators who are at present in the city in connection with the Vile Parle Conference attended the show by request. They much appreciated the film, as well as the topical film ("Dawn of the New Era") of the All-India Convention recently at Delhi.

MR. K. S. R. RAO

MADRAS, June 17.
At a meeting of the Madras Cricket Association held yesterday with Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu in the chair Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, Honorary Secretary has been elected to represent the Madras Cricket Association at the meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India to be held at Bombay on the 20th June.—A.P.

TO AVOID "DANGER OF COMPROMISE"

Socialists To Hold Public Meeting On Tuesday

Under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party a public meeting will be held at Lalbagh on Tuesday,, 22nd June at 5-30 p.m. to mobilize public opinion against the danger of a compromise between the Congress and the Government.
Comrade R. V. Khedgikar, M.L.A. will preside and among the speakers will be Comrades M. R. Masani. C. K. Narayanswami, Ashok Mehta, S. B. Mahadeshwar, and N. S. Batliwala.

'G' WARD TENANTS' LEAGUE
A general body meeting of the Tenants' League, 'G' Ward, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 'G' Ward Congress Office, Dadar, (B. B. and C. I.) at 10 a.m.

LAL BAVTA PRESS KAMGAR UNION
The annual meeting of the General Body of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union will be held in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m.

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY
Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society Mr. M. S. Shetty will deliver a lecture about "Astrology as it is in Kerala" at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge Grant Road, at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

BUDDHA SOCIETY
A public lecture will be delivered by Bhikku Arya Dhama in the Hall of Anand Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Mechanism of Body and Mind according to Buddhism".

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
Under the auspices of the above association a film on "Two Ways of Living", which was postponed last Sunday, will be screened by the Bombay Sanitary Association at the College Hall to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.).

LOKMANYA SEVA SANGH
Under the auspices of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh, a public meeting will be held at the Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m., when Messrs Lathe, Gupte, Pataskar and Morarji Desai, will speak on the present political situation.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES
Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) when Pt. Ramchandra will deliver a lecture on "Way to Devotion" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).
At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale will deliver a public lecture on Bhagvad Gita to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

KUDAL DESHASHTHA GOUD BRAHMIN SAMAJ
The 43rd annual general meeting of the above samaj will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, in the Library Hall of the Kudal Deshkar Brahmin Niwas, opposite the Majestic Cinema, Girgaon, to present and adopt the Annual Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year 1936-37, sanction budget for the next year, to appoint an Hon. Joint Secretary and to form a Sub-Committee to conduct and supervise the forthcoming triennial election of the Office bearers of the samaj. All the life members are particularly requested to attend the meeting in time.

BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA
Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public class at Madhav Bhaug, Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala Upper Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 8-45 to 10 a.m. (B.T.) Upanishads. All Sanatani Hindus are requested to attend.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
The annual general body meeting of the Medical Association (Bombay North) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), in the Lecture Hall of Khan Bahadur Haji Baccho Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, Bombay.

"KURANIC SOCIETY
Under the auspices of the "Kuranic Society", a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and its teachings", to-day (Sunday) in the premises of Anjum-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.), Muslim and non-Muslims are invited to attend the meeting.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' SOCIETY
Under the auspices of the above society a public gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Recreation Club Institute, Kandimoholla, Jail Road, Bombay, when all the Ismaili students who have passed various university and college examinations this year will be congratulated. Major Allmahomed Mecklai, J.P. Hon. Presidency Magistrate will speak on "Different ways leading to Progress" on this occasion.
Miss Jenuma F. M. Chinoy, J.P., will preside.

LECTURES ON FIRST AID
Lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" will commence from to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. in the class organised by the Parsi Ambulance Centre of the St John Ambulance Association, on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao. The course consists of 16 weekly lectures on every Sunday from 2-30 to 3-30 p.m., for one hour only every week, on human anatomy and physiology, fractures, haemorrhage, wounds, circulatory, respiratory and nervous systems, insensibility, poisoning, etc. Intending gentlemen are requested to attend to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. on the premises of the Elphinstone High School. There are no fees or charges for this useful instruction. The class is open to all.

CAPITOL
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

The smart set of the Society resented a millionaire's son marrying a beggar girl.

DID HE SUCCEED IN HIS AIM?

SEE

"DHANWAN"

or

"MAZDUR-KI-BETI"

RATANBAI

IN A STELLAR ROLE

with

HAFESJEE, JAMSHEDJI, W. M. KHAN, SAYED AHMED, JAMNA, URMILLA LAXMI & Others

Director:—P. ATORTHY.

at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

New Queen's Road

Shows 5-15, 8 and 10-30
Matinee on Sat., Sun. at 2-30

DRIVE AWAY "MONSOON" DULLNESS

By Spending 2 Happy Hours with SHALINI CINETONE'S Pride Picture

PRATIBHA

Directed by:-BABURAO PAINTER

and Starring:—

DURGA KHOTE, K. DATEY, HIRABAI BARODEKAR

and Others.

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS:

(1) "Dawn of New Era", a Congress Topical

(2) "Dreamland" a talkie cartoon

at

MAJESTIC

CINEMA—:—Girgaum.

in

4TH GLORIOUS WEEK

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays

Severe Outbreak Of Cholera Epidemic Threatened

Pandharpur Pilgrims Advised To Get Inoculated

POONA: June 19.

Early outbreak of Cholera in a severe epidemic form in rainy season this year is feared according to a note issued by the Director of Public Health.

The Ashadi Fair at Pandharpur commences on July 13. Palki processions will start for that place soon from throughout Maharashtra.

In view of the probability of severe epidemic Cholera about the time of the Fair, the intending pilgrims and followers of Palki processions are advised to get themselves inoculated and obtain certificate before proceeding to Pandharpur.

The entry of non-inoculated persons may be prohibited during the Fair.—A. P.

VISITORS TO ASHADI FAIR AT PANDHARPUR

Must Possess Cholera Inoculation Certificates

A Bombay Government notification states that, in view of the outbreak of cholera in Satara, East Khandesh, Sholapur and Poona Districts, it is apprehended that the movements of pilgrims from those districts intending to visit the Ashadi Fair at Pandharpur will spread the infection. Hence, the Government have appointed the Mamlatdar of Pandharpur as the Cholera Controlling Officer and have directed that the said officer or any person authorised by him may prohibit any person, who does not produce satisfactory evidence of having been inoculated against cholera within the last three months, from entering the municipal limits of Pandharpur during the ensuing Fair.

BAN ON LETHAL WEAPONS GOES

BOMBAY Saturday.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has cancelled with effect from to-morrow (Sunday) the ban on carrying of lethal weapons in the City.

The order prescribing routes for Hindu and Muslim funeral processions has also been cancelled with effect from to-morrow (Sunday).

The two orders were issued on June 1 when there was a likelihood of rioting of a grave nature.

MYSORE MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY

MYSORE, June 19.

The fifty-fourth birthday of the Maharaja of Mysore was celebrated this morning in Mysore. The Maharaja held the Durbar in the morning in the Atsajjaee Palace in the presence of distinguished officials and non-officials and visitors.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Gabbarsingh Negi Gharwal. a Goorka watchman, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 on Friday noon by Mr. W. K. Mankar,, Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon Court, for carrying a stick on the night of 3rd June at Tardeo.

Mr. Joachim Alwa, Advocate who appeared for the accused, admitted that his client was technically guilty. He had been a watchman of about 5 Buildings owned by Mr. Dongre, and mostly inhabited by Parsis at Tardeo Road The accused sat at the foot of a staircase with the stick, peeping an all-round vigil, without flourishing his stick at any one. All on a sudden, a Police Sergeant of the Gamdevi Police Station, Counsel said, pounced on him and hammered the Goorka without even asking him for an explanation.

It was strange that the landlord, who should have come forward to help his own watchman, had left him to his own fate and it was a well-placed, kindly-disposed Parsi gentleman, who had generously come forward and bailed out the Gharwalli.

Alexander Korda has a number of important writers working on scripts for the big line-up of pictures due to start at Denham shortly. Lester Cohen, who wrote the screen play "Of Human Bondage," is working on "Tamara," a story of a Russian ballerina. Another famous name, R. C. Sheriff, of "Journey's End" fame, is preparing "Bicycle For Two" a film to be made in Technicolour by Victor Saville.

The rebels crossed the River Nervion, South of Bilbao, states a Salamanca broadcast, thus invaded the city except for the Bilbao-Stantander Road.

The British Post Office handled 162,000,000 parcels, letters and postcards to the number of 7,350,000,000, and 44,500,000 inland telegrams in the last completed year.

THANA GETS 8 INCHES RAIN

Municipal Mystery: What Happened To Money To Be Spent On Station Rd.?

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, June 18.

The regular rainfall of the year began from the evening of the 16th June. The rain is pouring down heavily at short intervals. It has caused lot of inconvenience to all people including tradesmen and daily passengers to Bombay.

The sale of ripe mangoes has received a great set-back owing to this downpoor.

Farmers in the villages were waiting for the rain for a long time and are now glad to have it. They are busy sowing paddy seeds.

SENATE ELECTION

Gujrat Leader's Appeal To Graduates

Dr. Chandulal M. Desai (Broach) writes:—

All registered graduates of the University of Bombay must by now be aware that Mr. Gunvantlal V. Kapadia, a well-known Congressman of Bombay, is standing as a candidate for a seat on the University Senate. Looking to the present state of affairs of the University, it is high time that our nationally minded educationists should enter into the portals of our University.

Mr. Gunvantlal Kapadia is a practising Solicitor and a sitting member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. If young men of his progressive type of mind were to be returned to the Senate, I feel sure we would be largely benefited and I therefore earnestly appeal to all registered graduates to give their first preference votes to Mr. Gunvantlal Kapadia to enable him to be returned to the Senate to fight our battle over there.

Total rainfall is 8 inches till to-day noon

Address To Jamnadas

Thana District Local Board at a recent meeting passed a resolution congratulating Hon. Mehta for having become the Finance Minister of the Bombay Government and to present him an address for which Rs. 100 was sanctioned.

It is significant to note that this resolution was moved by Mr. D. W. Raut, a leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Dist. Local Board and Chairman of the District School Board. The resolution was passed by a majority.

Sjt. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar of Ratnagiri is to preside over the 44th annual ceremony of the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalay, Thana. The ceremony is to take place on Tuesday the 29th June at 8-30 p.m. in Saraswati Mandir.

Request To Municipal Authorities

The rain is falling continuously and, as the road-side gutters and cross-gutters have not been cleared all the rain water gets accumulated on the roads and it is very troublesome especially for children and old men, to wade through the water. Will the Municipal authorities clear the gutters without delay?

The Station Road—the main road—of the Thana town—was to be asphalted some two years ago and a sum of money was reserved for this purpose.

Why nothing has been done in the matter, in spite of the grant of the requisite amount, is a mystery which is yet to be cleared.

From Next Friday 25th June '37

Bhavnani Productions

ZAMBO

The APE MAN

See The enthralling wild animal fights.
How beauty subdues the beast.
How a scientist transforms the monster into a man.

See The surprising intelligent Gorilla.

Featuring:—

Nayampally, Navin, Sarla, Indira, Wadkar, Fatty Prasad, Salvi, David, Gulam Kadar.

SUPER Talkies Charni Road

Sagar's "JAGIRDAR" Offers You Rs. 750

COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL

FREE **NO ENTRY FEE** ***FREE***

1st PRIZE	2nd PRIZE	3rd PRIZE
Rs. 250/-	Rs. 150/-	Rs. 100/-

25 EXTRA PRIZES of Rs. 10/- each

Prizes given according to Marks obtained.

Entries may be submitted in 4 Languages (ENGLISH GUJARATHI, MARATHI, HINDI)

1. What do you think of the story of 'JAGIRDAR' in general? Is it suitable for film production? **(10 lines—10 marks).**
2. What do you think of 'MAYA' (Usha), the new girl of Sagar has introduced to film fans? And why? **(10 lines—10 marks).**
3. Which song do you like best and why? Composition, tune and propriety should be the points of argument. **(10 lines—10 marks).**
4. What do you think of Farmer Shripat's (Pande) action in marrying Neela (Bibbo), without demanding the right to her bed? **(15 lines—15 marks).**
5. What have you to say of Society the way it disowned and spurned Neela (Bibbo), though she carried a child of legitimate love and secret wedding? Does every marriage need the hall mark of publicity amongst Society to make it legitimate? And why? **(20 lines—20 marks). (Original comments are invited).**
6. What do you think of the performances of the following? **(Frank and discriminating comments are invited).**

1. Motilal	as	'RAMESH'	(5 lines—5 marks).
2. Surendra	as	'SURENDRA'	(5 lines—5 marks).
3. Bibbo	as	'NEELA'	(5 lines—5 marks).
4. Maya	as	'USHA'	(5 lines—5 marks).
5. Yakub	as	'NARAYANLAL' & 'BANWARILAL'	(5 lines—5 marks).

7. For NEATNESS 10 marks are reserved.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

1. The 'Comments' should not exceed 90 lines and should be submitted typed or neatly written on foolscap sheets.
2. The final date for submitting Entries is provisionally fixed at a fortnight after the completion of the picture's run at the ROXY CINEMA, Bombay.
3. The results will be declared fifteen days after the closing date.
4. Prize winning essays will be the property of Sagar Movietone and the Company will have the absolute discretion to publish some of them in the leading papers.
5. All entries should be sent to 'PUBLICITY OFFICER,' Sagar Movietone, 68, Napean Sea Road, Bombay 6.
6. The decision of Judges will be final & legally binding.

SAME BOARD OF JUDGES AS IN "KULVADHU" COMPETITION.

SEE

"JAGIRDAR"

SAGAR MOVIETONE'S SENSATIONAL CLASSIC

Starring:—MOTILAL—SURENDRA

with BIBBO—MAYA—YAKUB

Direction: MEHBOOB

EARN Rs. 750/- **EARN Rs. 750/-**

ROXY

Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 Sat., Sun. and Holidays: 2-30 p. m.

JAGIRDAR'S Song Hits are recorded on His Master's Voice. They are released for sale.

PUNJAB MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS

SIMLA, June 19.

Although the release of the Punjab Martial Law prisoners was ordered by the Premier some days back, actual release, it is understood, will take some time.

The "Associated Press" made inquiries at the office of the Director-General of Prisons, the Punjab, and learnt that the order for release has not yet been received. When it is received there may be some delay in communicating it to various jails where prisoners are undergoing life imprisonment.

It is understood that about six of the prisoners are in the Andaman Islands.—A.P.

The nave of St. Ignatius Church, Arthur Road.

The interior of St. Ignatius Church—the mural painting over the Sanctuary—"Misterium Fidei."

The decorations carried out by Prof. Karl Shora, well-known in Bombay for similar work, have been in harmony with the Byzantine Romanesque style in which the Church has been built. Its colour scheme is strikingly original. With the onslaught of the "modernistic" style in the City, it has been difficult to preserve or formulate the purity of the style in conformity with the architectural style of the building.

The heavy columns of the Church give vastness to the interior and space for the mural painting over the Sanctuary—"Misterium Fidei."

Prof. Karl Shora has, decidedly, contributed greatly to the most effective mural style painting in the City and, perhaps, in India. many features which make the Church the repository of one of the

Fascist Propaganda On Screen

Film Pact Between Germany, Italy And Japan

MANCHESTER: (By Air Mail).

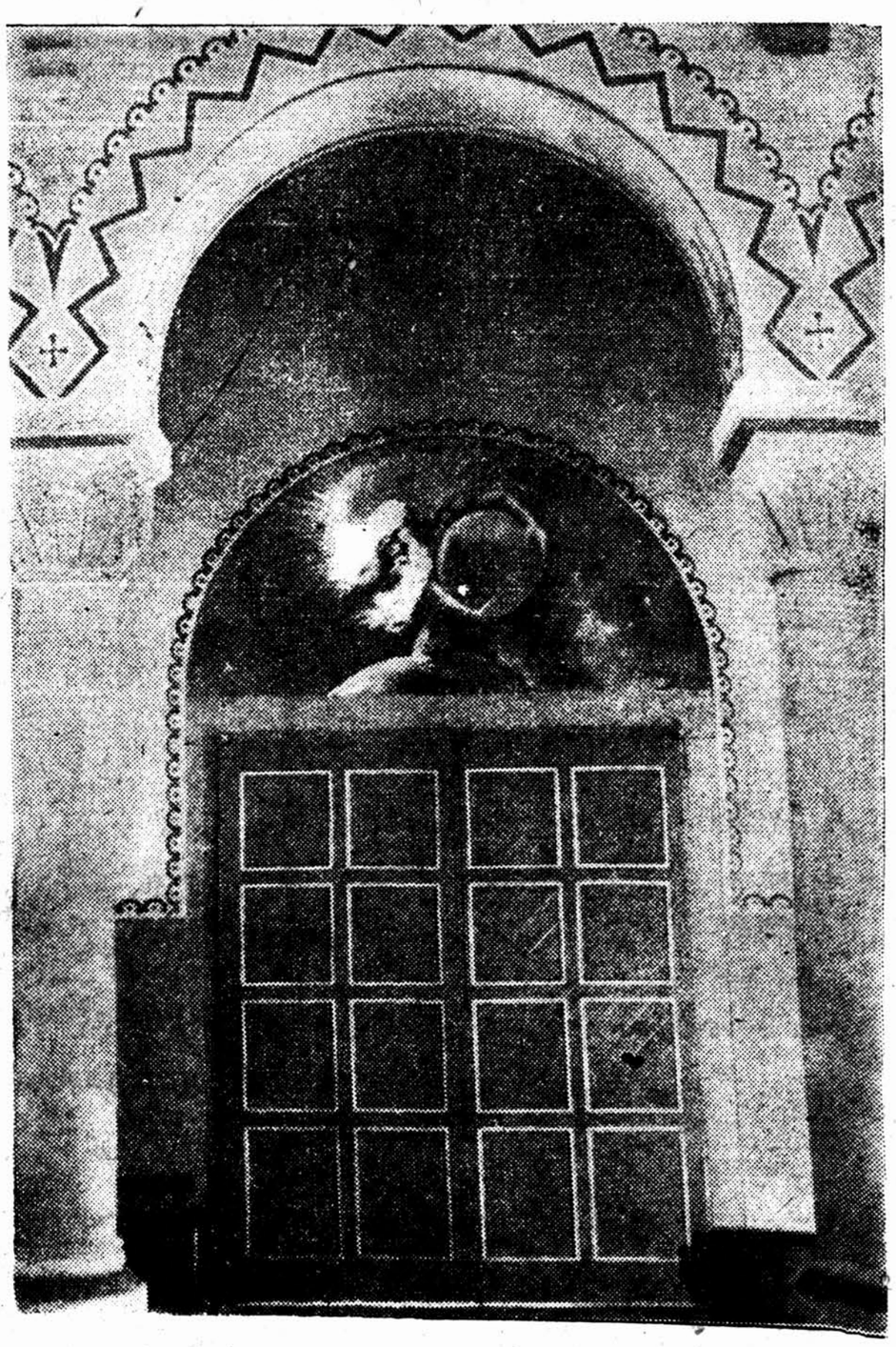
Germany, Italy and Japan are working in close co-operation to further their ideological aims and interests at the expenses of British and other interests.

It is now learned that in April last year Germany and Italy signed a film treaty designed to foster cultural co-operaion and the exchange of films and to aid the distribution of the products of their film industries in their respective markets. This treaty, based on ideological grounds, was an innovation in the realm of diplomacy and was followed by the German-Japanese anti-Comintern pact of last November.

Now, according to reports from Berlin and Tokio, received in Manchester, Germany has concluded a film agreement with Japan similar to that she has with Italy, and it is said that negotiations are afoot for an agreement on the same lines between Italy and Japan.

Germany is now giving a decided preference to Italian and Japanese films, British, American and French films are being shut out of these three markets.—United Press.

Giving a banquet to 1,000 persons calls for about 12,000 plates and 1,000 cups and saucers, while anything up to 100 dishes are broken, on an average.



The ... St. ... us Church, Arthur Road, Bombay, decorated by Prof. Karl Shora.

GHAFFAR KHAN TO VISIT JHANSI

JHANSI, June 18.

It is understood that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan will be shortly visiting Jhansi in connection with the election campaign on behalf of the Congress candidate, Mr. Nisar Ahmed Sherwani, who has been set up against the Muslim League candidate in the by-election to the U. P. Assembly from Jhansi-Jalaun-Hamirpur Muslim rural constituency.—A.P.

Broach Municipality Carries Out Award On Bhangi Dispute

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, June 17.

The award given by Sjt. Amratlal Thakkar, Secretary, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, on 17th June last year was placed before the meeting of the Broach Municipality yesterday—exactly after a lapse of one year.

The Municipality decided to employ 160 Bhangis only as permanent employees, out of 185 that were mentioned in Mr. Thakkar's award last year. In the result 25 Bhangis have been permanently retrenched.

The permanent sweepers will be given an increment of Re. 1, rights of privileged leave and provident fund as recommended by Mr. Thakkar.

The Bhangis strongly resent the retrenchment of 25 Bhangis.

They also feel that as one rupee will be deducted from the monthly salary on account of provident fund the Bhangis will receive the same salary in future.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN PUNJAB

New Legislation To Be Introduced To Enforce Compulsion

SIMLA, June 19.

Changes of far-reaching importance in the system of primary education are contemplated in the Punjab, where the Minister for Education proposes to introduce legislation for the amendment of the Compulsory Primary Education Act. A Bill is likely to be introduced in the winter session of the Punjab Assembly and would have as its object stringent and wider enforcement of compulsion of the clauses of the Act. It has been brought to the notice of the Education Minister that local bodies, which enforce compulsory primary education after exercising the option provided for in the Act, do not do it with enough zeal and earnestness owing to local influences being at work. Since the complexion of the Government has changed, it is felt that it will conduce to better results if the Government takes upon themselves the responsibility of enforcing compulsory primary education. The new legislation under contemplation has this end in view.—United Press.

KURLA CITIZENS' DEMOCRATIC FRONT

Minister Of Local Self-Govt. Invites Deputation

In response to the agitational campaign that is being conducted by the Kurla Citizens' Democratic Front for the immediate restoration of the Kurla Municipality to the people, the Honourable the Minister for Local Self-Government has written a letter through the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, to the President of the Democratic Front inviting a deputation which "he will be pleased to receive in his office at the Poona Council Hall on the 3rd July 1937 at 1 p.m."

The Collector, Bombay Suburban District has also requested the Democratic Front on behalf of the Honourable Minister to immediately despatch the names of persons who are to form the deputation.

The Central Council of the Democratic Front will meet to-day (Sunday) at Mr. A. R. I. Fitwalla's residence at 10 a.m to consider the letter and to chalk out the line of approach that is to guide the deputation.

Dr. Kurtkoti

BOMBAY, June 19.

Dr. Kurtkoti Shankaracharya, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, who will open the Bombay Presidency Charmakar Conference at Poona to-day, accompanied by Narayanrao S. Kajrolkar, President-elect of the Conference, left for Poona this afternoon.—United Press.

Zanzibar Protest Meeting

Mr. Tyab Ali of Zanzibar will be one of the speakers at the public meeting to be held to-morrow (Monday), at the People's Jinnah Hall, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to observe the Zanzibar Day.

The name of Mr. Tayab Ali was wrongly mentioned as Mr. Gulam Ali Tayab Ali, in the interview published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 19th instant. Mr. Gulam Ali was the partner of Mr. Tayab Ali.

Wheat was grown on thirty acres of land in the London area in 1934.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Moonsoon To Continue Strong & Thunderstorms Likely In Gujrat

POONA: June 19.

The monsoon continues to be strong in Konkan, Lower Burma, and has strengthened in South Hyderabad, West Central Provinces and Orissa. Rainfall has been widespread in the western half of the Peninsula, central parts of the country, North-east India and Burma. Thundershowers have occurred locally in the rest of the peninsula and a few stations in Gujarat, South Rajputana, the United Provinces and Kashmir. Temperatures were appreciably above normal over the region from North-west Frontier Province to East Central India.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are: Kyaukpyu 7; Mahabaleshwar 5; Mergui, Tavoy, Ratnagiri and Rentichintala, 4; Balasore, Cochin, Bombay and Khandala, 3; Amherst, Khandwa, Rangoon Akyab, Berhampore, Cherrapunji and Hyderabad, 2; Chanda, Pachmarhi and Mangalore 1½; and Bassein, Maymyo, Toungoo, Jubbulpore , Raipur, Rajkot and Mercara, 1.

FORECAST: Rainfall is likely to be widespread in Malabar, Konkan, Deccan, central parts of the country, Orissa, east and south Bengal and Burma.

Thundershowers are likely to occur locally in the rest of the peninsula and of North-east India. Thunderstorms are also likely at a few stations in Gujrat, South Rajputana, and the United Provinces. A few dust or thunderstorms are likely in North-west Frontier, Sind and North Rajaputana.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 19-6-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.054

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.2 degrees 1.3 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.0 degrees 1.9 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 203 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy —10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 2.64 inches

Total rainfall during the month 7.83 inches

Total rainfall during the year 8.39 inches

Weather remarks:: Rain and squally

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 19-6-37

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.68 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

KING GEO. VI STAMPS

To Be On Sale In August

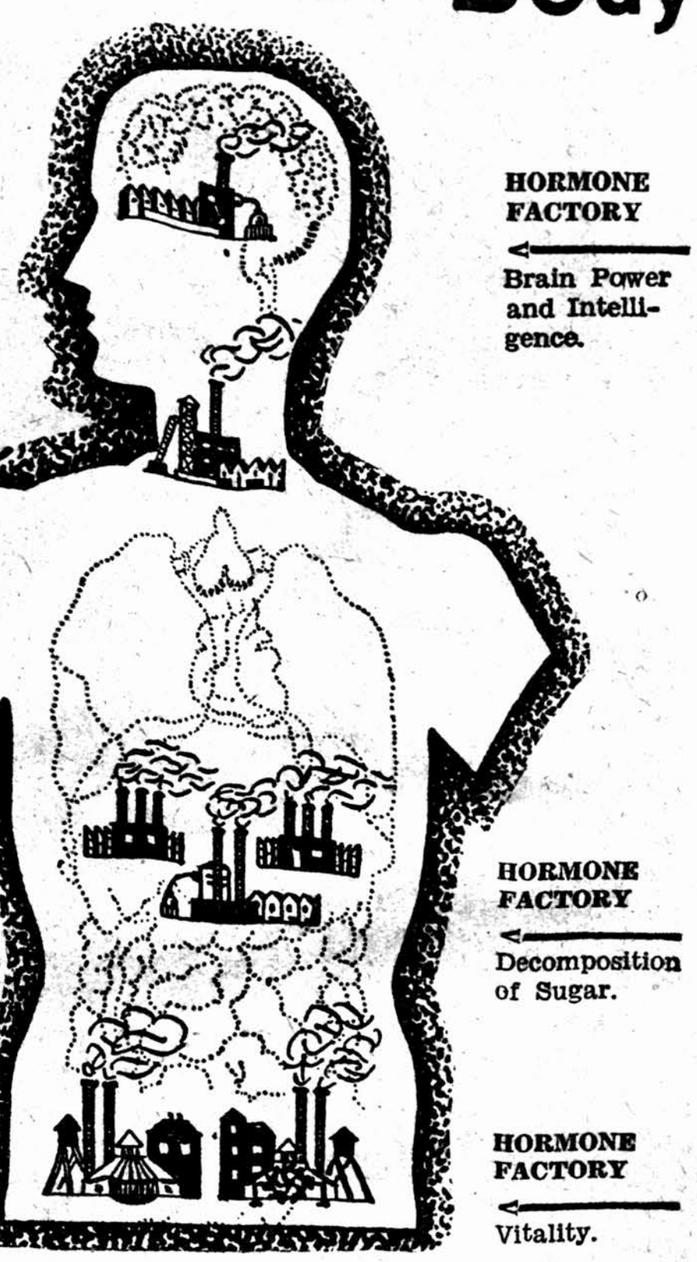
SIMLA, June 19.

The new King George VI stamps will be on sale in August next.

In the first instance only one anna, nine pies, six pies and three pies stamps will be made available. The rupee stamps has been sent to England for approval. The design of the one-and-a-half anna and the two-anna stamps is under consideration, and it is expected that a decision of some interest will be reached in the near future.

It is understood that the colour designs of the new stamps will show a considerable improvement on those at present in use.—A.P.

HEALTH FACTORIES Inside Your Body



The human body contains gland centres producing fluids called Hormones which are the most vital elements controlling your health and energy. These centres, as shown in the figure, are like factories producing different Hormones for different parts of your system —for the brain, for the heart, for the kidneys, for the nerves, in short for all vital organs of the body.

By the use of Okasa you provide your organism, in a most natural and scientific way, these vital elements of nourishment which keep the factories in normal working condition. This is the secret of OKASA'S marvellous efficacy. A three weeks' course of this remarkable preparation will convince you of the genuineness of its claims. You will enjoy better health, better vitality and better energy than ever before.

Available in two sizes:—Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 10. Obtainable at all Leading Chemists.

SEND FOR HIGHLY INSTRUCTIVE LITERATURE

OKASA CO., Berlin (India) Ltd., 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

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WINDSOR WEDDING NOT TO BE SHOWN IN BRITISH CINEMAS

"Voluntary" Ban By News-Reel Companies Themselves!

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

News reel picture of the wedding of the Duke of Windsor and Mrs. Wallis Warfield will not be shown in any cinema in this country.

Pictures were taken, both before and after the ceremony. They will be shown everywhere also in the world except Great Britain. This decision has been made volumtarily by the news reel companies of this country. They have not been ordered to ban the pictures.

NO OFFICIAL HINT?

They have not even been given an official 'hint'. One of the Chiefs of the companies told the press representatives: "We have agreed not to show the pictures here by mutual consent. We have taken this step simply as a matter of policy. We don't think it would be wise or tactful to show the pictures.

"All the English newsreel companies were represented at the wedding.

"I have seen the films that were taken. They show the Duke and Duchess smiling happily. Mr. Herman Rogers and Major Metcalfe are also shown. They are good pictures, but there you are."—United Press.

Around Theatre & Film Land

Sjt. Dileep in "Frontiers of Freedom"

"TUKARAM"

At The Central

(Contributed)

Prabhat's "TUKARAM" entered its 28th week at the Central today

Everything you are looking for in good, wholesome entertainment is packed into it. There's rich humour, satire, sentiment, nobility, even fleeting traces of tragedy; there are good scenes too, and better music; in fact there are all the elements that make a picture natural, pleasing, entertaining, effective.

Vishnupant Pagnis as "TUKARAM" and Gouri as Jijai are so happily cast and they handle their roles deftly

PRATIBHA

At The Majestic

(Contributed)

Shalini Cinetone's "PRATIBHA" is now running in its fourth week at the Majestic.

For, "PRATIBHA" is the good old theme of innocent beauty lured by the wily beast and eventually energing triumphantly from the ordeal. With that, as her vehicle, Durga manages to sing, act and turn on the personality; so that when the picture is over, you rise with the pleasurable feeling that you have seen something truly good.

It is the competent cast. Hirabai Barodekar, in a minor role, treats the audience to a couple of masterly songs. The antics of Kanduk and Manduk, two proteges of the court poet, provide good amusement.

"London Melody" with Anna Neagle and Tullio Carminate

ANNA NEAGLE'S FINEST STARRING VEHICLE

At The Regal

Film-goers will have an opportunity this week at the Regal Theatre of seeing Anna Neagle in a variety of guises—as a little street urchin, a housemaid, a dancing pupil and a glamorous cabaret star. One of the most amusing of these sequences is the star's excursion into the realm of domesticity. At a reception she is elated to recognise her sponsor, a rich diplomat who has previously befriended her and charmingly portrayed by Tullio Carminati. Darting into the hall for a friendly chat she incurs the serious displeasure of the domestic major Domo and in her haste to escape his wrath makes a hurried exit for the back stairs where disaster overtakes her and she lands at the bottom amid a debris of broken China. Such a strenuous feat as falling down a flight of stairs presented no difficulties to Anna Neagle who, in addition to being one of the most versatile stars of the day is also what may almost be termed a trained athlete, as witness her wonderful trapeze evolutions in her last film "The Three Maxims". The first time this scene was enacted all went well but director Herbert Wilcox asked for a re-take. Anna Neagle again performed her tumbling act—but the director was not satisfied. "You don't look very surprised" he said. The cameras were set again. This time Anna Neagle lands at the foot of the stairs with an "Oh" of consternation and astonishment that drew forth the plaudits of all. Herbert Wilcox agreed that it was perfect but the laugh was on him. Anna Neagle, during her descent, caught her foot in the carpet accidentally and away she went. Her exclamation and expression were the genuine thing!

Srimati Durga Khote in "Pratibha" at the Majestic

New Bombay Talkies Picture

(CONTRIBUTED)

The production work on "Savitri", the Bombay Talkies forthcoming release starring Devika Rani, to be shown at the Roxy, on the conclusion of "Jagirdar", has reached its final stage at the Malad studios. Unhampered by the Monsoon, thanks to their sound proof studio, the production unit are busy "shooting" some of the most important indoor scenes. But some of them are really not 'indoor' scenes. For instance a regular hill had to be made with is the studio walls which defied scrutiny even at close range. It was a most realistic-looking hill in all respects except that no monsoon clouds could shower rain on it and that the studio arc lamps could be turned upon it to create the mysterious moonlit night effect. And now a celestial court, in all its unearthly splendour and glory, occupies the floor. "Savitri", as everyone knows is a mythological subject and gods and goddesses rub shoulders with mortal in the Bombay Talkies studios these days. But it is confidently expected that "Savitri" will provide something really new in mythological films and would be wholly free from those historical inaccuracies and artistic blemishes which have brought the average mythologicals into disfavour with the discriminating film fans. "Savitri", may, indeed, herald a new cycle of more —and better- -mythologicals

"Tukaram" at the Central (Prabhat)

"Maytime" Retained at the Capitol

About Studios And Stars

"MAYTIME" REUNITES JEANETTE MACDONALD AND NELSON EDDY IN SMASH MUSICAL TREAT OF YEAR

At The Capitol

Topping even their triumphs in "Naughty Marietta" and "Rose Marie", Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy, the world's favourite singing stars, come to the Capitol Theatre for the glorious second week after its successful run for one week at the Regal. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, the man who gave filmgoers "The Great Ziegfeld", with a wide variety of songs by Sigmond Romberg and Herbert Stothart, and with a brilliant supporting cast headed by John Barrymore in his first appearance since "Romeo and Juliet"—the new M-G-M musical opens as one of the outstanding sensations of the new movie season. The famous song hit of the original play, "Sweetheart, will you Remember?" was retained for the film version, with the remainder of the music divided between the sentimental and operatic. Miss MacDonald sings two complete operatic arias and portions of others. Eddy has three novelty songs, "Students' Drinking Song" "Vie L'Opera" and "Virginia Ham and Eggs". All are done with chorus, with the last number sung through the streets of Paris with hundreds of singers joining in nonsensical lyrics about ham and eggs to the tune of familiar operatic melodies. Together, the two stars sing an American folksong for the first time in film history, original opera was written for a picture. Herbert Stothart composed in opera "Czaritza" which fills one entire reel with a full operatic company assisting and a great New York opera house duplicated in detail. Eighty sets were constructed. Most elaborate is the court of Louis Napolean in 1865. There are opera house, great parks, forests, streets of Paris, lavish hotel suites, an entire section of the Latin quarter of Paris, an apple orchard in full bloom and numerous other colourful sets. Six stages were turned over to the creation of these settings, among the most elaborate ever attempted in Hollywood.

Devika Rani in "Savitri forthcoming Bombay Talkies release.

HUNS PICTURES

(CONTRIBUTED)

CHAMPION "HOWLER"

Have you a crying baby? How long can your baby keep crying? If you had a baby which "outcries" all others, Huns Pictures could give it a job—last week. Special investigators were searching high and low throughout the length and breadth of Kolhapur—for a howling champion, a nonstop weeper. At last they found him in Baby Shevde, a little nipper of three summers. Young Shevde is in a class by himself. Crying is, with him, the normal thing. If he is quite his people get anxious and think of sending for the doctor. His work in "Premveer", therefore, is uniformly of a high tone; he cries in long as the director desires—and more, he does not stop even when the director wants him to stop. Quite an uproar he creats, bright baby Shevde.

NO ADMISSION TO DIRECTOR WINAYAK.

To be an actor-director is rough work—especially when the director has to act hero. Director Winayak in the title role of "Premveer" has to disguise himself in order to reach the heroine's father. Winayak's disguise of a South Indian astrologer was so effective that a zealous assistant actually stopped him when the director first tried to go on his own set!

NOVELTY

You would suppose that a Marwari dance and duet is a common piece of screen 'comic'. Huns Pictures tell you that it is nothing of the kind. Pandit Indra, has written the dialogues for "Premveer"; and he has given a poetic Marwari duet to a pretty tune by Annasaheb Mainkar. A special dance master has trained the steps of Phoroze and Winayak. The result of all this hard work will be seen (and heard) in the form of a beautiful duet dance in "Premveer."

ANAND PICTURES

(Contributed)

How shrewd is he——We mean our friend Mr. S. A. Gadre managing proprietor of Anand Pictures quietly finished his first production "PINGALA" and it is reported that the picture is going to be a great success.

Miss Indira Wadkar, Kashmira Desai, Rajani, Kusum Deshpande and Messrs. Kelkar, Pathak, Javdekar, Raja Pandit are in the cast and the sweet tunes for Miss Indira Wadkar are given by Mr. Pathak a well known musician from Delhi.

The picture is produced in Minerva Studio and the perfect technical side of the picture shows the efficiency of Mr. Edulji the sound Engineer and Mr. Sarpotdar the cameraman.

"PINGALA" is expected to be ready for release by the end of this month.

"NANDA KUMAR"

(Contributed)

Mr. Keshavrao Dhaiber the astute chieftain of Jayashree Films Poona has made last minute changes in the cast of NANDA KUMAR. Mrs. Durga Khote the singing divinity of the India screen has been signed up to play the coveted role of Yeshoda finally, while Mr. Govindrao Tembe, famous composer-conductor will play Nanda the father of Krishna. With Master Govind the singing prodigy to play Krishna, "Nanda Kumar" is expected to abound in music, colour and spectacle of the calibre never before attempted by any producer in India.

Mr. Keshavrao Dhaiber, however, has yet to find the type of a child for the role of Baby Krishna and he is confident of getting one from Poona. Many of the society people are offering their children with the hope of being the lucky family of the child to be featured in the picture.

The shooting is expected to start next week at the Saraswati Studios where every facility is being made to accommodate the unit.

THE NEW THEATRES STUDIO NOTES & NEWS

(CONTRIBUTED)

What is Hem Chander doing?—is the question to-day among the N. T. fans and patrons all over India. Anath-Ashram is almost finished save and except a few very small shots. Last week numberless rehearsing was done, but still Hem Chander was not fully satisfied. The Artists were also not tired to do things again and again, Uma and Najam, Jagdish and Nawab, Kider and Nemo—are all on the Set and keeping night after night to bring things to a close as soon as possible. The shop-scene, where the widowed-mother (Uma) was forced to disown her son by her first husband was at last finished. As usual—Uma was living in her role and when she came off the Set her eyes were moist and her face indicated all the misery of mother who has to disown her own son. Najam is giving a very truthful and fine performed his role. The editing of Anath-Ashram is going on steadily and Subodh Mitter the film-editor will be in a position to deliver things within seven days after the picture is finished.

MUKTI

The shots at the jungle innkeeper's lodge have been most successfully taken in spite of the breaking of the monsoon. Now big and newer-types are being constructed for interior shots of the city-portion of the story. The story of Mukti originates in the Artist's home at Calcutta with Barua, Kanan, Indoo Mukherjee and Sailen Chowdhury in main roles. Individual talent will count for much to make the story gripping and impressive here at the beginning and Barua is fully aware of the situation. Both the Hindi and the Bengali versions of Mukti are progressing at equal speed. The Sets which are under construction now—will again introduce newer types. P. N. Roy and Souren Sen are busy night and day with construction works. The Artists' Studio which is almost finished is an ideal one and any Artists worth the name, cannot wish to possess a Studio like this. Souren Sen being an rtist himself has the idea of the perfect Studio. Other interior sets and decorations are much above the average and people interested in house decoration works will find newer ideals for their job in future. Barua is feeling happy with the preparations and he is confident of the big success which is in store for Mukti in the near future.

Mr. Subodh Gangoly. N. T's Laboratory Chief, has returned to his duties after a month's holidaying at Shillong. Subodh Gangoly was the recipient of much public notice there at Shillong—as an N. T. man of much importance. He went there for rest but actually had very little of it. The younger section of the gentry there gave him no rest and Gangoly had to talk to them about New Theatres' activities and cinematography in general.

Nitin Bose with his two assistants, Sudhir Sen and Benoy Chatterjee, has commenced the paper-works for his next picture. Mr. Bose will most probably start his new picture by the middle of July next. This time the story of Nitin Bose's picture will be an original one and well-off the beaten track.

BIDYAPATI

Taking advantage of the comparatively favourable weather,

(Continued on page 28)

HIGHWAY CODE FILM

Depicts Common Traffic Offences On Part Of Pedestrians

Vividly represently the fundamental principles laid down in the British Highway Code, which has its parallel in India in the Indian Highway Code published by the Safety First Association of India in English and translated since into Canarese, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and Burmese, is the film entitled "The Highway Code" that will be screened at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, from Saturday, July 10.

The film depicts in an admirable and comprehensive manner some of the common traffic offences on the part of all classes of road users and seeks to make parents and educational authorities to recognise their duty to the children and the community at large by inculcating road sense in them.

Produced by the Pearl Insurance Company, it is a wonderful contribution to a solution of the present-day traffic -evils and it is hoped that owners of cars, their drivers and the public will take advantage of the opportunity to see it in large numbers and be profited by the lessons it conveys.

Mr. A. S. Trollip, General Manager of the B.E. S.T. & Jt. Hony. General Secretary of the Safety First Association of India, who sailed for England by yesterday's mail boat.

Mr. J. F. Sheehy, member of the Central Board of Revenue, who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the Frontier Mail, to deal with various problems in connection with the Income Tax Report.

INDIAN AIR MAIL IN COMMONS

Letters Marked "By Dutch Plane" Sent By Imperial Airways

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Mr. G. M. Garro Jones, (Labour, Aberdeen North) asked the Postmaster-General in the House of Commons whether he is aware that letters posted by air mail for India and are specifically marked "By Dutch Line" are sent by the British line notwithstanding the increase of time taken; whether he will either conform to the direction given on the letters or take steps to make it known that the air mails posted in Britain for India will be sent irrespective of the senders' directions or loss of time by Imperial Airways; and whether he recognises that failure to take either of these courses results in delay for addresses made more inconvenient because they are unexpected.

Major G. C. Tyron, (Postmaster-General), in a written reply, said: "I am arranging for air letters and postcards for India intended for transmission by the Dutch Air service to be forwarded by that route if specially superscribed "Via Holland" by the sender and prepaid at the rate of 1/3d. per half ounce for letters and 6d. for postcards".—Reuter.

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KARACHI TO FACE WATER SHORTAGE?

Mayor On His Plans To Alleviate Situation

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 18.

The total supply of water from all sources is eight million gallons per day, but even this is inadequate and every attempt is being made to increase it, observed Mayor Durgadas, addressing the Municipal Corporation this evening.

The Mayor dwelt at length on the works now in progress at Dumellote and said, temporary wells which are being deepened by tube wells are approaching completion, and strainers will be put shortly.

Regarding the cry of shortage of water from different parts of the city, the Mayor said, he went round the city this morning in the company of Corporation officials and on inspection found the demand was greatest but pressure in the mains was very low. He therefore thought necessary to increase head water wherefor the reservoir on high level was necessary.

Concluding the Mayor said, he would place that and other proposals before Mr. Howell, the Water Expert who would be arriving from Punjab next week.

THE NEW THEATRES STUDIO NOTES & NEWS

(Continued from page 25)

Director Devaki Bose has finished the exteriors of the "Spring Festivity", last week. Shooting will commence shortly in another big and impressive set. depicting the king's court. This set is now in the making in Studio No.2, at Prince Anwar Shah Road. In the mean time, another street-scene has been shot, introducing 'Madhusudan Dada' (K. C. Dey) in the company of 'shepherd-boys', singing an enthralling song in chorus.

As the lavishly produced drama unfolds, it swings from one brilliantly stirring conflict of elemental human emotions to another against a sublime backgroud of beauty and splendour. The story's action takes place in many more colourful sets and behind its multitude of attractions lies the team-work of India's best-known director, technicians and artistes.

"B" UNITS MOVE FOR ANIMATED CARTOONS

In this age of progress and development, New Theatres to be the pioneers in the production of talking cartoons in India, have again taken up the making of Cartoon Shorts, on the most latest and scientific lines. They have entrusted the job to a highly skilled technician Mr. Mandar Mallik, whose earliar experiments in this direction, are reported to to have been crowned with great success. These cartoons will be of typically Indian subjects. The effect-music will be suitably blended with animation, under the able direction of the renowned director of music, Mr. Timirbaran.

Mr. J. M. Mitter, the energetic chief of the New Theatres' "B" Unit, is conducting the production for which, a special laboratory has been set up. with necessary equipments and paraphernatia. The first of the regular series of these cartoons is now in the making and will be released in Bengali version. Some of these cartoons will also be produced in natural colours, in future.

Photographs, machinery, etc., are among the exhibits in a novel "museum of carelessness" in Vienna. The object of the display is to demonstrate how accidents of all kinds are likely to happen.

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NO SO-CALLED FREE ENTRIES

CLUES ACROSS

1. What a girl is supposed to be at the age of seventeen.
4. A shade of green.
9. A kind of water needed with Chhota Peg.
11. Opposite to Suffix.
14. Ticket Inspector's official designation.
15. Gives one an idea of rest.
17. A blow.
19. Initials for Fram Makooji Lala.
21. A type of flying machine.
24. A plant widely grown in Temperate Regions.
25. A Conjunction.
26. Unit of electrical resistance.
27. These generally frighten gentler sex.
29. The word used daily by Printers.
31. If a hawker does not listen to this he generally gets a kick.
33. Brewers cannot do without it.
35. First two initials of an Indian Railway.
36. Gives you an idea of negation.
37. Process to fill the stomach.
39. Your razor is no good if this is not sharp.
40. In certain Astronomical calculations this word is helpful.

CLUES DOWN

1. Liquid is the centre of attraction in this word.
2. The other word for before.
3. If the last letter was "J" instead of "I" you could not have missed it in Agra.
4. Gold.
5. A Damsel.
6. A Pronoun disliked by mothers when it is used for a baby in their arms.
7. You will have to call him if your pet dog is ill.
8. This is what we have to do before publishing this Journal.
10. A Student's consolation when he fails in examination.
12. Beak shaped.
13. Abbreviation for Father.
16. To place.
18. Only fate can drive one to it.
19. When it rises suddenly it is beyond control.
20. Certain birds cannot help liking it.
22. With a cypher in between the answer would have been NOT.
23. It is a definite negative expression.
26. A kind of curve
28. With a "Y" at the head it would have been a case of affirmative.
30. A price disliked by those in hunt for discounts.
32. Quite often goes with ginger.
34. They say it is slow poison.
38. A kind of electrical current.

CUT ALONG THE DOTTED LINES

CUT ALONG THE DOTTED LINES

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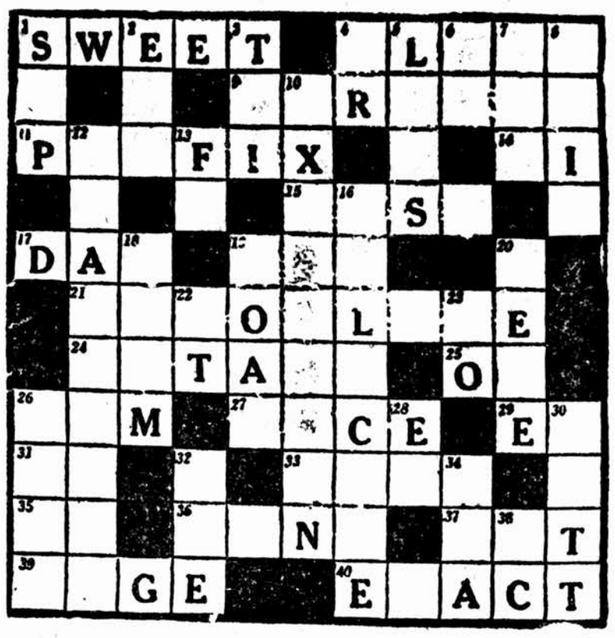

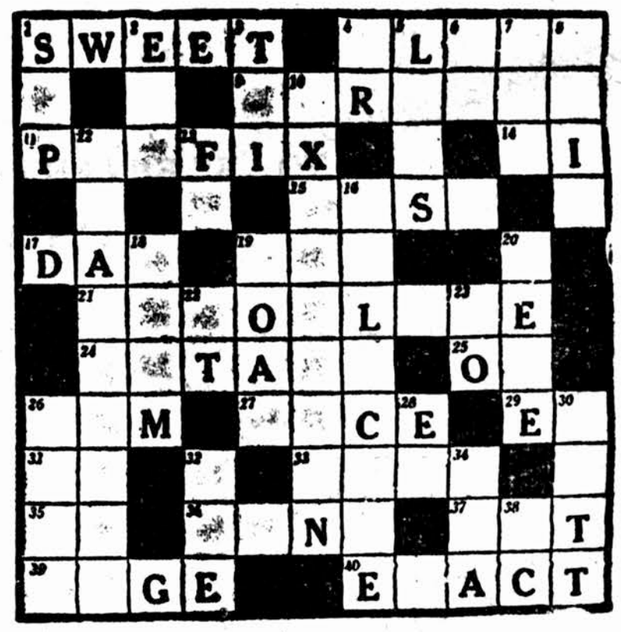

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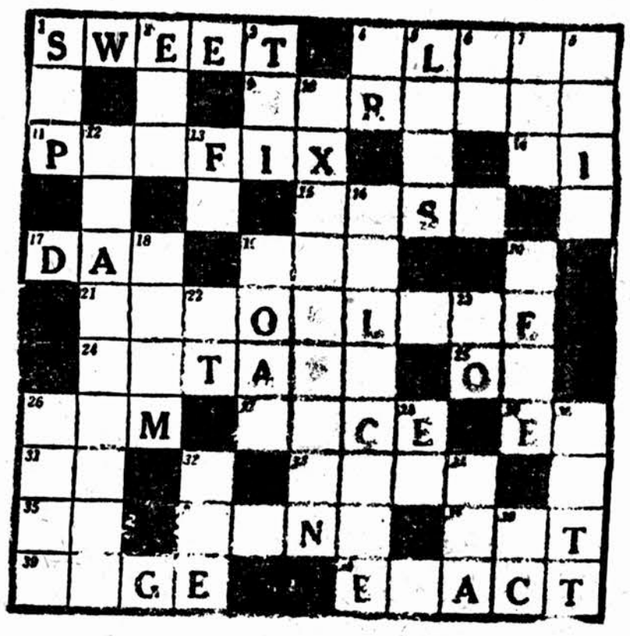

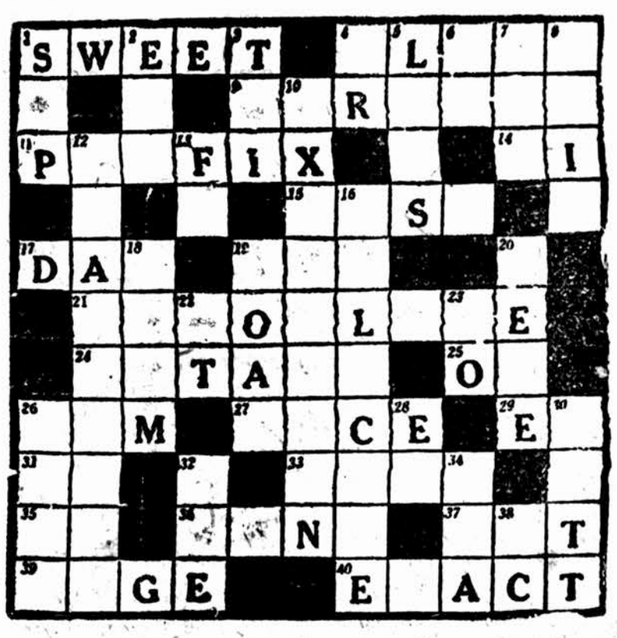

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5. **No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.**

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7. **Employees of the "Bombay Chronicle" and allied publications are not allowed to compete.**

8. **All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on THURSDAY, 24th June, 1937, the Closing Date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.**

9. **Under no circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.**

10. **All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.**

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CLOSING ON THURSDAY JUNE 24th 1937.

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A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

Welcome To Jupiter Pluvius

Those who predicted that the monsoon would begin on the 12th instant have had the fortune to see their prophesy fulfilled for once. For though it was as sweltering and stuffy as ever till late in the evening that Friday, vivid flashes of lightning in the early hours of night heralded the unmistakable arrival of Jupiter Pluvius in all its glory. And soon to the accompaniment of thunder the first showers of the season came as a healing balm. How we heaved a sigh of relief as we took our fill of those ambrosial drops. Since then we are having regular showers every night, though the monsoon cannot be said to have begun in right earnest yet. We could do very well, indeed, with one of these deluges, which turn many parts of Bombay into a miniature Venice or Shrinagar and we vainly seek a gondola to take us to our offices.

Two New Colleges

Bombay will have the unique honour of having two new Arts Colleges in its midst, which simultaneously open to-morrow. It has been one of the anomalies of the situation that a city boasting a population of nearly a lac and a half souls, and which is considered to be educationally the most forward in India, should be content with only three Arts Colleges (four, if the Ismail College of Andheri is to be included) so long. Indeed Poona with one-tenth of the population of Bombay boasts of an equal number of colleges. Even of those four colleges two are Government institutions and the remaining two belong to foreign missionary bodies, while all the three colleges in Poona are conducted by non-official bodies. The number of students, too, is maldistributed for the Xavier College contains six times as many students as the Ismail College. The foundation of both the Khalsa and the Ramnarain Ruia College is thus welcome for more than one reason. The former is conducted by a Sikh missionary society, while the latter is a venture of the Shikshan Prasarak Mandali of Poona. Both are established in the Dadar-Matunga area, and thus they will be found accessible by students from the city as well as the suburbs.

Senate Meeting

Rightly or wrongly the University of Bombay has earned a reputation for being unresponsive to the grievances of the students under its charge, and the latest Senate meeting which was held during the last week, can hardly be said to have dispelled such an opinion. All attempts made by Prof. K. T. Shah to draw attention to the various difficulties of the Matriculation students met with a failure, and the only concession that the latter have gained is that the matriculation examination will be held twice every year, as proposed by Dr. Deshmukh.

In other respects, too, the proceedings of the Senate hardly assure one regarding the general administration of the University. Various criticisms and allegations were made regarding the conduct of the examinations. It seems as if a regular spoils system has been established, and the Senate would have been well advised in its own interests to appoint an Inquiry Committee to go into the whole question. Merely airy assurances that "everything possible is being done to remedy those defects" may be successful in defeating inconvenient cut motions, but they far from satisfy the public mind. Our University dons, who mould the characters of thousands of students, must be, like Caesar's wife, themselves above suspicion—which they certainly are not at present!

Welcome To Savarkar

Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, who was recently released after an incarceration of more than a quarter of a century, is expected to arrive in the city at the end of this month. Though Savarkar is almost a legendary figure to the modern generation, many of us can yet recall the thrilling exploits which were associated with his name in the first decade of this century. It is but befitting that a warm welcome should be accorded to him on the occasion of his first visit to this city as a free citizen, and it is gratifying to note that a strong and representative reception committee has already been formed for that purpose. Elsewhere in the presidency, too, he is being most enthusiastically greeted, which testifies to the great esteem in which he is held by his countrymen.

Exhibition Billiards

Billiard fans in Bombay had the welcome opportunity of witnessing the play of the champion billiards players, Melbourne Inman and Horace Lindrum, during the week. Both the world-famous players are at present on a tour of the East and they have already visited Ceylon and Madras. Melbourne Inman has held the British Billiards Championship on a number of occasions, and he won the "Daily Mail Gold Cup" only last year. Horace Lindrum, a nephew of the famous Walter Lindrum, is considered to be the greatest snooker player the world has ever seen. The exhibition match between those champions, which was held at the Taj on Thursday night, drew a record number of spectators, who were regaled to a sparkling display. The pair fulfilled a few other engagements in some of the local gymkhanas as well.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

On Tipping

By N. J.

The French Chamber of Deputies, as brave as it is volatile, has done, perhaps, the bravest thing in its chequered history It has decided to do away with the time-honoured system of tipping altogether as "it was subversive to human dignity and contrary to the principle of just reward for service." If was, of course, in keeping with the traditions of the French Legislature to be impressed more with the ideological than with the practical aspect of the question. The declaration that tipping is subversive of human dignity is in the best style of J. J. Roussean. It is in fact strongly reminiscent of that exploded myth of man being born equal. Such doctrines go very well with the French; their repetition serves as a balm to their republican souls. But apparently, the tipping bill had created a considerable amount of misgiving among the deputies, for it was passed by a narrow majority of barely two votes. And the more shrewd and worldly-wise among them succeeded in excluding the Casinos from the operation of the bill, "on the ground that those who gamble there are mainly foreigners."

* * *

Naivete

None but a Frenchman could have been so blandly naive in this matter. It is no use asking him whether a tip is not as much—if, indeed, not more—subversive to the human dignity of a honest-to-goodness French 'garcon', when it comes from the hands of a foreigner. For the Frenchman mixes his emotions and his commonsense very admirably indeed. After all, those foreigners go to the casinos to have a fling and burn their surfeit dollars or pounds or rupees. Why hamper them in this good work, and why hinder the waiters from having their share of the flying shekels? It is certainly not derogatory to anybody's dignity to receive tips in the gay atmosphere of the Riviera—especially when the givers concerned are plutocratic holiday-makers from abroad, and the receivers are hardworking and honest citizens of the republic. It is, of course, an altogether different matter when a Frenchman meets a Frenchman. Dog does not eat dog, it is said, and it is definitely undignified for a French waiter to demand or a French Customer to give what now amounts to illegal gratification.

* * *

Status Quo

The good Deputies have found a dexterous solution of a problem which has baffled mankind for a good many decades now But whether the bill will succeed even in the limited spheres is another matter. All attempts to abolish tipping have so far met with an ignominious failure. It was only recently that a French restaurant-keeper had to confess himself beaten. He and his waiters had placed a voluntary ban on tipping placards were prominently displayed to that effect. But it was found that the system simply would not work. Though the waiters showed almost a superhuman self-control in refusing all proffered tips, many of the customers would not listen to such an absurdity. When they found that the palms were not forthcoming, they just left the money on the tables. What to do with the money? To whom did it belong—to the proprietor or to the servitors? And if to the latter, how was it to be distributed? Here was a pretty kettle of fish indeed! And the only way out of the impasse was to resume the 'status quo' altogether. One wonders what provision the new bill has made against such a contingency.

* * *

Most Heinous Sin

Whatever may be the drawbacks in the bill, I, for one, wholeheartedly compliment the Chamber of Deputies for having [illegible] take the bull by the horns. For tipping has become an international menace to-day; it has spread its tentacles far and wide and the sooner it is ended the better it will be for mankind The man who out of the [illegible] goodwill and gratitude [illegible] an excellent dinner first slipped an extra coin into the palm of his attendant must be indeed considered as the prize pest humanity. For he set down a precedent which has become a major [illegible] sion of modern civilisation. [illegible] ever you go you are greeted and intimidated—by an army of outstretched arms. Far from being a voluntary gift, tipping has become a compulsory tax in modern times. And woe to the man who would try to evade it! The waiter whom you ignore to give a tip has reduced his revenge to a fine art. Of course, he won't utter a word, but his whole being becomes a study in indignant protest. His eyes look like dagger points. His very looks make you feel a cad, a criminal, almost a worm. And there in the background are the rest of the tribe assuming the aspect of outraged innocents! If looks could kill, you would surely be dead a thousand times before you pick up your hat, and make an ignominious exit conscious of having perpetrated the most heinous sin of your not—so guiltless life!

* * * *

Eternal Nuisance

I am sure, we in India, too, could do very well with such a measure. For this parasitical habit is growing apace at any rate in big cities like Bombay. We have, of course, our indigenous system of "Bucksheesh." But its incidence and occasion are generally well understood. As a rule we distribute "Bucksheesh' only once or twice a year at Diwali or Id There are, of course special occasions when, for example, you want to approach the Mamlatdar of your Taluk, and the Chaprasi tells you that he is too busy to see you to-day, or the next day either! You take the hint and pass on the shining eight-anna bit, which instantly acts as an 'open sesame' to the Great Presence. But this tipping is an eternal, infernal nuisance you do not know whom to give tips and whom not to. And giving a tip lesser than what is expected is almost worse than not giving a tip at all. The principle of just reward for service, on which the French bill is based is conspicuous by its absence here. Various efforts are at present being made to end the many forms of "palm-greasing," and tipping, too, surely deserves to be included into that category.

"We Had A Wonderful Time"

"INDIA AND INDIANS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM WHAT THEY ARE PAINTED"

Inman And Lindrum Depart For Calcutta

BOMBAY Saturday.

"We had a wonderful time", said Mr. Melbourne Inman when interviewed by our special representative at the Railway station prior to their departure for Calcutta on Saturday night.

"We find India and Indians entirely different from what they are painted by innocent and igno rant people in Europe. They are sportsmen in the true sense of the word, and I and Mr. Lindrum will always remember the wonder ful way they appreciated our game. We carry with us happy memories of our merry though short stay at Bombay".

Billiards

BOMBAYITES WITNESS LAST MATCH

Lindrum's Highest Break (219)

The final exhibition of billiards and Snooker was given by Melbourne Inman and Horace Lindrum the Wizards of the Cue, on Saturday evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Lindrum was in splendid form, while Inman was somewhat off colour. The result was the younger player scored a victory over his elder opponent by the substantial margin of 161 points, Lindrum having scored 425 with two magnificent breaks of 219, his highest break in Bombay and 70, and Inman 266. The latter's highest break yesterday was 69.

In Snooker too, Lindrum had a hey day, conquering his opponent with a good margin in his favour. Inman missed several cuts very narrowly indeed which gave his antagonist an easy victory.

After the above contests, both Inman and Lindrum exhibited some wonderful fancy shots which amused the spectators to a large extent.

Football

CLOSE GAME IN HARWOOD LEAGUE

Gunners From Kirkee Win By Only Goal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In typical Bombay Monsoon weather, when luckily the rain had stopped, the 3rd Field Brigade from Kirkee and the Royal Artillery Colaba, met in the first division of the Harwood Football League, at the Cooperage, this evening. After a close and interesting game, the former won by the only goal of the day.

GOALLESS HALF.

The game opened with an end to end exchanges and soon developed into a sharp duel. Both the teams were attacking in turn but it was a day for the defences and the backs and half-backs of the rival teams playing in topping form, hardly gave any scope to the forwards with the result that there was no scoring in the first half.

A litter after resumption the Colaba Artillerymen were awarded a penalty-kick but to the surprise of the spectators, Collins, their centre forward, who took the kick, gave it straight in the goal-keeper's hands, the latter saving easily.

EXCITEMENT RUNS HIGH.

Excitement ran high when shortly afterwards the Gunners from Kirkee took a corner-kick, their Left-wing, sending a rising one and there was a heading about for a minute or two just in front of the goal-mouth. At-last, Wilkes, the Colaba Left back, well cleared it.

Following this Collins spoiled a good opportunity when Galliers, Colaba Inside-right, put him in possession of the ball at a near range but the former miskicked.

GUNNERS SCORE ALL-IMPORTANT GOAL.

In the 22nd minute after resumption, the Brigade from Kirkee scored the only goal of the evening, Mansfield, their outside-right, being responsible for it.

A few minutes before the end, the Colaba Artillerymen raided their opponents goal and a fine header by McDermott, their pivot, was beautifully saved by the opposing custodian. The Artillerymen tried hard for the equaliser but the Gunner's defence held out till the end to retire winners by one goal.

The result:—

3RD FIELD BRIGADE
R. A. ..... 1 goal.
R. A. COLABA ..... Nil.

THE TEAMS.

3RD FIELD BRIGADE R. A.: Robinson; Lynam and Walke; Huntley, Bradford and Lugg; Mansfield, Jones, MacFarlane, Godfrey and Jewell.

R. A. COLABA: Dryden; Turner and Wilkes; Thorley, McDermott and Perry; Rourke, Galliers, Collins, Collett and Wilson.

REFEREE: Ridley.

MONDAY'S GAME.

3rd Field Brigade R. A. vs. Transit Section. Kick-off 5-50 p.m.

MAHIM TROUNCES BENGAL CLUB

On Saturday evening at Shivaji Park, two matches were fixed, viz., between G. S. M. College and King's Circle and Mahim v. Bengal Club. Of these the latter (Mahim v. Bengal Club) match was played.

The game proved a farce from the very beginning so much so that within 15 minutes Mahim scored 5 goals over the Bengal Club and completed 7 goals within the 1st half hour.

Bengal Club played with one player short and had only two players (namely, Mr. Sachin Deb right-wing and Mr. Pal, half-back) who were up to the mark. Other players were not so equipped as to deserve any appreciation.

The Bengal Club tried best to retrieve their position during the second half but within 5 minutes their opponents added 3 goals, and at the end completed 14 goals. There were several fouls on both sides during the second half hour. Mahim played with much more superior tact and nobody expected that the Bengal Club would fare so badly.

RESULTS:

MAHIM	14 goals
BENGAL CLUB	Nil.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY

Deputation To Wait On Premier

At an urgent meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India held on Friday evening, it was decided

Miss Amelia Earhart snapped by the cameraman at the Karachi Air-Port, when she landed there on the 15th inst. To her left is Capt. Fred Noonan.

INDEFENSIBLE USE OF FORCE

Civil Liberties' Union Demands Enquiry Into Kottapatam Incident

The Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties Union, has addressed the following letter to the Chief Minister of Madras.—

"We have just received a copy of the report submitted by the Committee of three appointed by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to investigate and report on the alleged lathi charge in connection with the dispersal of the Summer School of Economics and Politics at Kottapatam.

DIFFERENT VERSION

"The Madras Government in their Communique denied the lathi charge and asserted that 'the police used no more force than was necessary to arrest and remove those who resisted. Nobody was seriously injured'. The Andhra Committee's report, however, gives an entirely different version. 'From the evidence we are in a position to conclude' reads the report, 'that there was a lathi charge at Kottapatam on 21st morning in the sense that lathis were used on arrested persons and on-lookers and injuries inflicted and that the employment of any form of violence by the police was entirely uncalled for to effect arrests in this case.' The details given in the report about the savage handling of the harmless group of students who did not resist arrest is far from being complimentary to the Madras police. Such attacks and physical abuse appear indefensible. To restore confidence it is very necessary to clear the position. The Indian Civil Liberties Union, therefore, demands an impartial and independent enquiry and report on the unhappy happenings at Kottapatam."

bay Government, Sir Dhunjibhoy B. Cooper, to grant an interview to the deputation of the Motion Picture Society of India at an early date in connection with the several grievances affecting the film industry.

The deputation, it is understood, will particularly make representation on the question of the proposed re-constitution of the Bombay Board of Film Censors. It will be recalled that the Society has been agitating towards this end on numerous occasions since its inception.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE TO INDIA

To Be Distributed To Papers On Monday After 8 P.M.

SIMLA, June 19.

The "United Press" learns from authoritative sources that His Excellency the Viceroy's message to the Indian people in regard to the constitutional deadlock would be available for distribution to the newspapers in different provinces through their respective Provincial Government Secretariat on Monday next, after 8 p.m.—United Press.

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA

Khilafat-Hindu Canard Exposed

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, June 16.

Dr. Azher Ali Kidvai, Secretary of the Aligarh Muslim University Old Boys' Association, and a prominent local Congress leader, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I have been shown a Press Note published in Maulana Shaukat Ali's paper "Khilafat" of June 12 and Bhai Permanand's paper "Hindu" of June 10, regarding the Frontier Day meeting which was held in Aligarh in May and was addressed by Dr. K. M. Ashraf, Secretary of the Economic Bureau of A.I.C.C. The report is wholly untrue. It says that Dr. K. M. Ashraf was hooted down and the cries of "Atheist" were raised. The fact is that Dr. K. M. Ashraf was given a rousing reception by Muslims who are joining Congress in phenomenally increasing number. A few irresponsible boys tried to question Dr. K. M. Ashraf of about his religious belief. Dr. K. M. Ashraf said that his religion was independence and condemned those who opposed this great ideal in the name of religion. He said that it was for him to question the 'bona fide' of those who talk in the name of Islam and act as the worst type of agents of imperialism. It is sheerly absurd to say that the meeting was disturbed or that the students joined the hooligans. The fact that the news has only been published by Shaukat Ali-Permanand papers should expose the real nature of it. I appeal to Musalmans to be beware of such mischievous propaganda."

SIR JAMES BARRIE DEAD

Noted Novelist And Playwright Dies At Age Of 76

AUTHOR OF IMMORTAL PETER PAN

LONDON, June 19.
Sir James Barrie died 13-30.

Boy Who Inspired "Peter Pan" At Bedside

When Sir James Barrie died it might have been said that Peter Pan was by his side for Peter Davies, who is the boy who inspired Sir James Barrie to produce the immortal character, has been in the nursing home day and night throughout the illness, sitting at the bedside of the man, who adopted him 35 years ago.

Rainclouds were scudding over Sir James Barrie's beloved "Thrums" (Kirriemuir) when the depressing news arrived. There is widespread hope that he will be buried in the local cemetery, where he had spent much time meditating at the grave of his parents.—Reuter.

Life Sketch Of Sir J. M. Barrie

Sir J. M. Barrie, Bart., O. M., who was acknowledged to be a noted movelist and playwright belonged to the Athenaeum Club. He was born in 1860 at Kirriemuir ("Thrums"), and made journalism a half-way house to literature. His "A Window In Thrums," "The Little Minister," "Sentimental Tommy," attained rank amongst the finnst example of Scotch genius in fiction. In the realm of drama, he achieved immense success, especially with his "The Admirable Crichton," "Peter Pan", "Wherever Every Woman Knows." In 1911, he put "Peter Pan" into a story form. He was created a Baronet in June of 1913. He devoted himself exclusively to Drama after 1910. Amongst other plays, he produced "Rosalind" (1912); The Will and the Adoredom (1913); Der Tag (1914); Rosy Rapture (1915); A Kiss for Cinderilla (1916); Dear Brutus (1917); and Mary Rose (1920)

"PETER PAN"

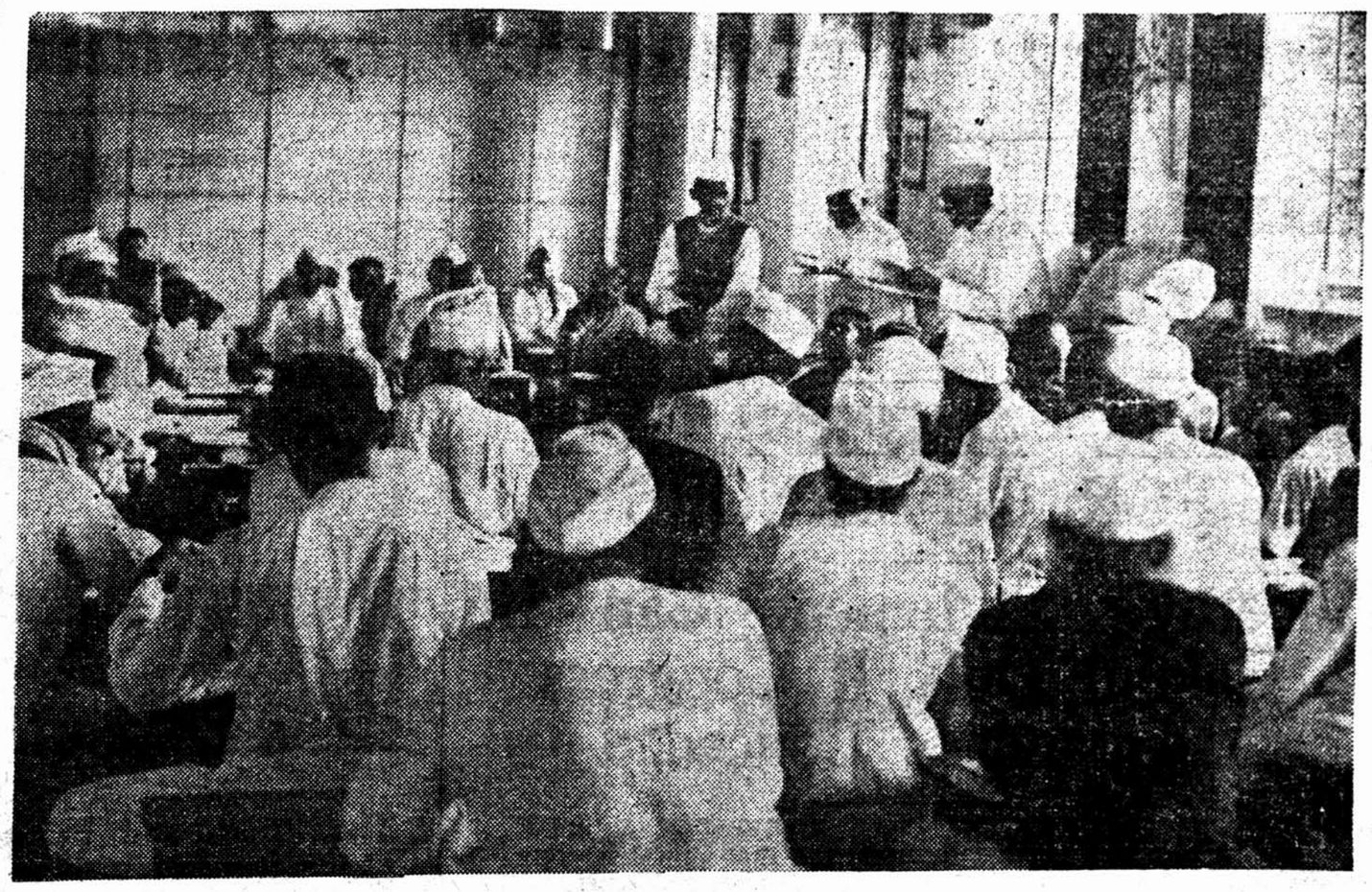
In 1904 was produced "Peter Pan", a kind of poetical pantomime, in which the author found scope for some of his most characteristic and permanently delightful gifts. In 1905 "Alice Sit-By-The-Fire" and in 1908 "What Every Woman Knows" were added to the list of his publications. As dramatist, he brought, to a sphere ridden by convention, a method wholly unconventional and a singularly fresh fancy, seasoned by a shrewd touch of satirical humour, and in "Peter Pan" he proved himself a Hans Anderson of the stage. In literature, the success of "Thrums" produced a crop of imitations christened, in division, by W. E. Henley, the "Kailyard School", though the imitations were, by no means, confined to Scotland. In this school the AULD LICHT IDYLLS and "A WINDOW in Thrums" remained unsurpassed and unapproached.

MATCH BETWEEN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND ESSEX.

LONDON, June 19.

In the match between Northamptonshire and Essex at Peterborough which began to-day Essex at close were all out for 207 (Jupp five for 39). Owing to heavy rain there was no further play.—

(LATER). The match was resumed later.



The first official meeting of the Congress Members of the Bombay Legislators was held on Saturday at Congress Chhavni, Vile Parle, when Mr. B. G. Kher opened the proceedings and dwelt on the present impasse.

Why Congress Should Accept Offices

Bribery, Corruption And Arrogance In Public Services Can Be Stopped, Says Bhagwandas

Babu Bhagwandas in the course of an interview he has given to our Benares correspondent makes out a strong case for office acceptance by Congressmen and justifies Gandhiji's demand for assurances from Governors as conditions precedent to taking charge of Governments.

Q. What would you say about the group in the Congress which is against office acceptance altogether, and thinks that it would amount to a walk-over into the camp of the Liberals and a giving-up of the ideal of complete independence?

A. The condition regarding assurances from the Governors, which the A.I.C.C. proposed under Mahatmaji's advice, was presumably intended to reconcile the two views in the Congress.

Pandit Jawaharlal and the extreme left of the Congress represent and rightly represent, the extreme position to which the whole of Indian people are being steadily driven by the intransigence, the obduracy, the short-sightedness, the selfishness of the Statesmen of Britain and their agents, the Bureaucracy of India.

But Pandit Jawaharlal is the fighting right arm of the Congress. The thinking and guiding head of the Congress was, is and so long as he continues to occupy his present tenement of flesh, and is willing to give advice, will be, Mahatmaji. We all know that his definition of 'Complete Independence' is Dominion Status, with right to secede. And where he leads the Congress will follow; and Jawaharlal himself will be among the very first to do so.

I was speaking about Pandit Jawaharlal. We all love and admire him for his many splendid qualities of head and heart, his reckless courage and self-sacrifice, his exceptionally fine literary talent, his tremendous hard work; but we all have faith in Mahatmaji's judgment, or rather his prayerful intuitions and old-world ways of 'tapasya'—because we are Indians, and therefore our nature is such, and also, we see that those intuitions get results as just said. There is a magic, to the Indian, in the fact and the word Mahatma "Great Soul."

CHANGING GOVT.'S MORALE.

The fact of Congressmen being in the highest offices and supervising all the departments of the Government, will, by itself, and at once, bring its own very great advantages. The whole spirit of the public services and the public will change, bribery, corruption, irresponsible arrogance, will diminish in the public services; and confidence, self-reliance, resisttance of blackmail and oppression will increase in the public. I wish to say, in conclusion, that, while keeping in view, full well, the sins of the British against the Indian People, I can not forget our own great sins against ourselves, against each other, of many kinds, in the past and in the present. And in view of these, I cannot help feeling that talk about Complete Independence, and idea of bringing it about by a coup, in any other sense than that which Mahatmaji has given to it, is neither right, nor wise, nor practical. Even if we could and did effect such a 'coup,' we would probably have to go through such experiences as Spain is passing through, or Russia, where also all sorts of violence, and executive and judicial as well as private murders are still going on extensively. On the other hand, we have the example of the Dominions and of Ireland before us, in contemporary history. There is no sufficient reason why we should not go the same way, and help steadily to create an Indo-British or British-Indian commonwealth as a preliminary to a World-Commonwealth, a genuine instead of the present spurious League of Nations.

CHANCE TO BRITISH STATESMEN.

I therefore wish very much—and I am sure, the vast majority of Congressmen are of the same view—that the Congress should accept office, on some such conditions as I have suggested, and should thereby give the British Statesmen and their agents here, the Governors a fair chance of proving that they are sincerely wishful to help the Indian People and will not exercise 'discretion' and 'individual judgment' perversely. To refuse now, even after all the clarification of ideas that has taken place in the last few weeks, and after the Congress leaders have amply proved to the world that they are 'not' greedy of "office at any price," would be playing deliberately into the hands of those who wish to be autocrats, and would lead to a worse recrudescence of official and semi-official irresponsibility and oppression of the people.

General Putna, lately Military Attache to the U.S.S.R. in London and leader of the conspiracy directed against Russia, who was sentenced to death and has since been executed.

Bombay Presidency Legislators Meet

Kher Reviews Office Controversy

THREE ALTERNATIVES FOR GOVERNORS

Viceroy's Statement Can Be Helpful Only If Congress Demand Is Conceded

VILE PARLE, Saturday.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm the first official meeting of the Congress Members in the Bombay Legislatures, commenced this noon at 12 o'clock at Congress Chhavni, Vile-Parle.

Despite a severe downpour which beat back men who tried to come out-doors, the meeting was well-attended.

For the convenience of the members from Karnatak, who intimated that they would be arriving in Bombay a little late, the meeting was adjourned for about half an hour.

About 90 members were present at the meeting.

The meeting was not open to the Press. As it rained heavily all round, the newspapermen waited downstairs, while the meeting was held upstairs. The chorus of girls singing the National Song gave the first indication that the proceedings had commenced.

About 40 members from the mofussil are staying at the Chhavni as guests of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee.

Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta and Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt are in charge of the arrangements.

Mr. B. G. Kher in the course of his speech opening the meeting reviewed the situation in the country vis-a-vis, Congress acceptance of office and other developments since March 12, when the first meeting of the Bombay Congress legislators took place in Bombay. He said that when they last met the question of offices had not been decided upon, and as per the resolution of the Faizpur Session of the Indian National Congress the question had been left over to the All India Congress Committee.

The All India Congress Committee met at Delhi in the middle of March and passed a resolution permitting Congressmen, wherever they commanded a majority to accept offices provided the leader of the Party was able to state publicly that the Governor had given an assurance that he would not interfere in the constitutional activities of the Congress ministers.

Deadlock Issues

In the six provinces, where the Congress was in a majority the leaders saw the Governors, who declined to comply with the Congress demand. They then set up 'interim' ministries, which was against the spirit of the Constitution and repugnant to the conception of autonomy. This setting up of interim ministries was in total defiance of the overwhelming public opinion in each of those six provinces.

The interim ministers by their unpatriotic conduct had done a great dis-service to the country. The Congress demand of assurances from the Governors that they would not interfere in the Constitutional activities of the Congress ministers did neither mean an amendment of the Act nor an abrogation of it. Since the Delhi resolution was passed several statements had been issued both by the British Ministers and Mahatma Gandhi to clarify the situation.

On the 6th of May, Lord Zetland stated that the Special Powers and responsibilities were not intended to interfere in the normal activities of the ministers nor to legally trench themselves in the activities of the Congress ministers. Lord Brabourne in his speech delivered at Belgaum said that he would do everything in his power to avoid a situation

B. G. Kher.

where he and his ministers would come in conflict.

Test of Sincerity

Mahatma Gandhi had made it clear in his several statements that the demand of assurance was a test of the sincerity of the British Government in asking the Congress to accept office and in the supposed transference of power to the representatives of the people. Gandhiji had stated that the object and policy of the Congress should be recognised and in case there was a conflict between the Congress ministers and the Governors the latter should demand the resignation of the former. Lord Zetland replied that the Governors would try to retain the ministers as far as possible and there was also the possibility of the ministers continuing recognising the fact that there was a difference of opinion.

Continuing Mr. Kher said that Lord Zetland stated that in any case in which there was a disagreement between the ministrs and the Governor, the latter automatically dismissed the ministers. As this was taken as a rejection of Gandhiji's peace offer, Lord Zetland took the earliest opportunity to say at Oxford that it was not so He said that the Ministers would be partners in the administration and the Governors were not there as watchdogs. Lord Stanley in the House of Commons, then made a statement in reply to Mr. Lansbury that summoning of legislatures, before the Governors carried on delicate negotiations with the majority parties would prejudice the issue.

Continuing Mr. B. G. Kher said:

Air Of Expectancy

"To-day an air of expectancy overhangs the field. The Viceroy, we are told will make some lengthy pronouncement on Tuesday. As Gandhiji has already pointed out the Congress had all along endeavoured to meet every objection to its demand. If the Congress were to shoulder the responsibility of office it can only be after full recognition of the declared object of the Congress namely working for the fullest freedom of the people.

Lord Linlithgow's statement can be helpful only if he recognises our objective and concedes our demand.

Whatever the nature of that statement is, our final decision will be taken only by the Working Committee. Various provinces have to act together and move together.

Three Alternatives

As the situation has developed there are only three alternatives before the Governors.

(1) Come to an agreement with the Congress

(2) To dissolve the legislatures

(3) To issue a proclamation under section 93 and take over the administration.

Congress Programme

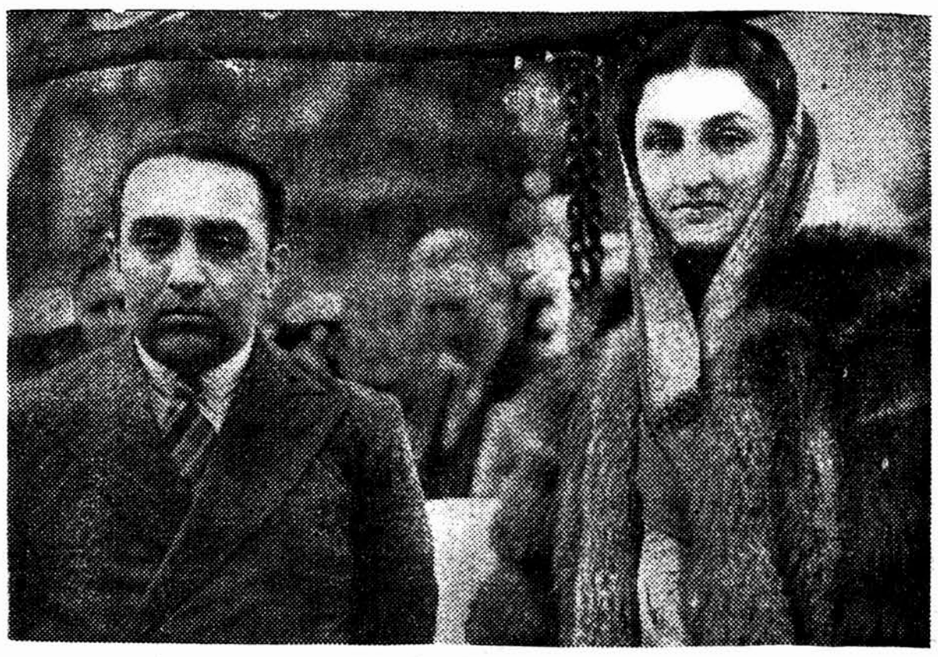
Our programme will depend on the reply the Government gives to the Congress demand and the direction the Working Committee will give us in the light of the Government's attitude. But whatever programme we may decide upon, it is absolutely necessary for us to perfect our Party organisation and weld ourselves into a well disciplined band of workers.

As you are aware, the Working Committee has laid great emphasis that the sphere of our activity is not confined to legislatures but includes our constituencies:

Our work in the legislatures must have the sanction of the people behind it and must be co-ordinated with Congress activities outside. We must also keep in touch with the primary members, district and provincial Congress Committees. For this purpose we propose to associate the President's and Secretaries of the four provincial Congress Committees (Maharashtra Gujarat, Bombay and Karnatak) with our Party work.

In conclusion he announced that the Conferenc would appoint about a dozen committees to make special studies of administrative problems and questions.

There would be a committee to draft bills and resolutions and another to take up the work of the repeal of repressive measures.



The Prince and Princess of Berar photographed at the foundation stone ceremony of the new mosque in Mornington Avenue, West Kensington, London.

AFRIDI TROUBLE & ITS SOLUTION

Mahatma Repudiates Alleged Views

NEW DELHI, June 19.

"I never made the statement or entertained the opinion that the only solution of the Afridi trouble, was, for the Afridis to come under the yoke of the British Government."

This is the reply of Gandhiji to a letter from the Editor of the "Tej", a Delhi Vernacular Daily, inviting his attention to a recent article in a Muslim Daily of Lahore, in which Gandhiji is represented as having told Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, when he was in Delhi, after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, that the only solution for the Afridi trouble, was, for the Afridis to come under the yoke of the British Government, and wait for Swaraj with the rest of India.

Gandhiji further writes, "Khan Saheb is not just now with me, but, if he was, I know he would join with me in a repudiation, for I know his views on matters relating to the Frontier and the Frontier tribes."—A.P.

BREACHES IN NIZAM STATE RAILWAY

SECUNDERABAD, June 19.

Owing to heavy rain the railway line between Vikarabad and Morangappalli, (Nizam's State Railway) was breached at several places at 6-50 a.m. to-day. It is anticipated that arrangements for transhipment at the site of the breach will be completed this afternoon and that through communications will be restored by to-morrow, provided that weather conditions are favourable.—A.P.

Congress Leader's Reply To C. P. Governor

Willing To Accept Office If Assurance Is Forthcoming

NAGPUR: June 19.

Dr. N. B. Khare, Leader of the Congress Party in the C. P. Provincial Assembly has replied to the Secretary to the Governor with reference to the latter's communication acknowledging Dr. Khare's letter relating to the No-Confidence in the present Ministry.

After pointing out that His Excellency has made certain assumptions which are not based on facts Dr. Khare affirms that the majority party is fully aware of its duties and responsibilities and it has acted most constitutionally in refusing to accept office without the necessary assurance coming from the Governor.

His Excellency has, however, either on his own initiative or under instructions from his high command formed the present ministry. The 'interim ministers perhaps wished and expected that they will be able to gather support of the Assembly members so that the minority ministry may turn out to be a stable ministry.

Dr. Khare proceeding, says, in view of the press reports suggesting internal dissensions in the Congress Party in the Provincial Assembly it is necessary to counteract this propaganda and warn those who are banking on the much desired schism in the Congress Party. He has, therefore, sent the no-confidence resolution signed by those who have condemned the ministry in unequivocal terms.

Dr. Khare observes that this will show once for all that the Congress Party in the C. P. Assembly shall not allow anybody to question its solidarity and cast a slur on its sense of discipline and patriotism.

Dr. Khare continuing says "After ten weeks of statements and counter statements which have created hubub and furore in the country and outside. if the Government high command, as a result of their reflection, have now arrived at the conclusion that an agreement with the Congress on honourable terms is absolutely necessary and the assurance asked by the Congress was just proper, I think there should be no difficulty in ending the present impasse.

May I take it that this assumption is correct and that His Excellency is now prepared to give me the necessary assurance. If so the Governor may give me a personal interview at such time and place as may be mutually convenient".—A. P.

Viceroy's Message To Be Broadcast

NEW DELHI: June 19.

The brief message which His Excellency the Viceroy proposes to broadcast from Simla on June 21 will be relayed at 10 p.m. (I. S. T.) from the All-India Radio Stations, as well as from Madras and Lahore.

It will also be radioed from the Kirkee transmitter on 31.36 metres for the benefit of those who may not be able to receive the medium-wave stations well. Delhi, Lahore and Peshawar will give a Hindustani translation of the message immediately afterwards.—A. P.

Jamnalal Bajaj's Defamation Suit Against Writer

Many Questions Disallowed In Lengthy Cross-Examination Of Complainant

(From Our Correspondent.)

WARDHA, June 16.

"Are you against the British Government?" was a question which the Defence Counsel, Mr. Barlinge, wanted to put to Seth Jamnalal in the Defamation suit which the latter has filed against Bhai Jaywant, writer of an alleged defamatory article in "Chitra," a Bombay weekly. The question was, however, disallowed by the Court

The case, it will be recalled, was originally filed against the editor and publisher of "Chitra." also but was withdrawn when they apologised. The case is now proceeding only against Bhai Jaywant. Several questions put by the Defence were disallowed by the Court as irrelevant and the request that the case be adjourned was ruled out.

GOT PROPERTY BY WILL.

Replying to the preliminary questions Seth Jamnalal Bajaj stated that he came to Wardha about 44 years ago and was adopted by Bachhraj's daughter-in-law i.e. wife of Seth Ramdhandas. He got Bachhraj's property by means of a will about 1906 or 1907. He further admitted that his business is under the name of Bachhraj Jamnalal as also under another name, Jamnalal Bajaj. Bachhraj & Co. and Bachhraj Jamnalal, he said, do not transact the same business. The former are chiefly commission agents and Bankers of other companies while the latter do money-lending business. Under the name "Jamnalal Bajaj," he said, shares business and landed property business was carried on.

The complainant admitted that he became the owner of all the property of Bachhraj including all his businesses.

Replying to another question, Seth Jamnalal stated that he was the permanent Director and Chairman of Bachhraj & Co and admitted that it is possible that people take the firm to be his on account of its name. He also admitted that ignorant people cannot understand the difference between Bachhraj & Co. and Bachhraj Ltd.

BACHHRAJ & CO.

Referring to the mention of Bachhraj & Co. in the complaint that it was also defamed, the complainant admitted he had not consulted the firm nor had he shown them the notice Ex. P. 18. He was confident, however, when he gave the notice that if the accused complied with the terms he would have succeeded in persuading the firm to take no action in the matter.

A number of questions were asked about the affairs of the Bachhraj & Co., Ltd. which, the complainant stated, had been started for transacting ready cotton business and to start new industries. For 6 or 7 years the company carried on cotton business but stopped it some years ago. In reply to a question whether the firm started any new industry, he referred to a Sugar Mill which was started in U. P. and a new firm Bachhraj Factories Ltd. Bachhraj & Co. are agents for both of them. The complainant is the Chairman of the Bachhraj Factories Ltd. as well as of the Sugar Mill.

The Court rose at 4-35 p.m.

"GIVE US OUR RIGHTS"

Kolhapur Citizens Demand Freedom Of Speech

KOLHAPUR, June 19.

A huge memorandum containing 2,000 signatures of Kolhapur citizens belonging to various castes and professions has been handed over to the Prime Minister, of Kolhapur State, Rao Bahadur Surve, this morning, requesting the Maharaja Saheb to grant to his subjects the fundamental right of freedom of speech.

This step has been taken as advised by the Deccan States Conference held at Kundohi.—United Press.

VILE PARLE MEETING

(Continued from page 16)

amendment or Bill has been disallowed by the Executive Committee. No adjournment motions in either House for discussing a definite matter of public importance shall be moved without the approval of the Executive Committee or of the Leader.

By the time, the House completed discussion on the above clause it was 7-10 p.m. and the House adjourned till 9 a.m. on Sunday, when further discussion of the draft constitution will continue.

83 OUT OF 99 ATTEND.

Out of 99 members of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature, 83 attended this meeting, which is the second meeting of the Party, the first having been held on the 12th March to elect the Leader of the Party. Two of the invitees attended the meeting. They were Mr. R A. Khedgiker and Mr. Noorie from Ahmedabad. Dr. K. A Hamied who was also invited, but who has been indisposed for the past few days, could not attend the conference.

The members of the Party including Mr. B. G. Kher attended the Majestic Cinema on Saturday night and witnessed the Shalini Cinetone's "Pratibha" and the film of the Indian National Convention taken during the Delhi Convention.

(Earlier Report Appears on page 32.)

NEXT INDO-JAPANESE TRADE TALK

Truth About Report That They Will Be Held In Tokyo

SIMLA: June 19.

Reports have appeared in Japanese newspapers that the venue of the next Indo-Japanese trade negotiations will be Tokyo and that, this was agreed between the Japanese and Indian delegations when they concluded the recent protocol.

The "United Press" inquiries indicate there was no formal invitation for talks in 1939 to be held in Tokyo nor the matter had been discussed between the two delegations. What seems to have happened was at a dinner, where the Japanese delegate and the technical advisers were present in Delhi last winter, the idea was thrown out to Indian businessmen like Sir Kasturbhai Lalbhai and other unofficial advisers to the trade talks by the Japanese advisers that, like the visit of the American trade mission to Japan, the leaders of Indian commercial community should send out a similar mission to Japan and an assurance was given that such mission will receive a warm welcome and enthusiastic appreciation. No agreed decision has been taken by the two Governments to have trade talks in Tokyo when the new protocol expires in 1939.—United Press.

£250 FOR BEREAVED FAMILIES

Compensation For Palestine Riot Victims

JERUSALEM, (By Mail.)

"Blood-money" at the rate of £250 for every bread-winner killed during the 1936 disturbances in Palestine is to be paid, it is reported by the Palestine Government to families bereaved in the riots.

Such compensation will be given only in the cases of Arabs and Jews who were murdered, and will not be paid to families where men were killed fighting the British troops or police.

The sum of £30,000, it is stated, has been set aside by the Government to meet such claims for a maximum of 120 persons killed.

The question of payment of compensation for damaged property has yet to be decided. This figure probably runs into hundreds of thousands of pounds.—Reuter.

TRIBESMEN DRIVEN OFF

All Quiet On Frontier

SIMLA, June 19.

A communique states that all camps were quiet on the night of June 17/18th. Some tribsmen attempted to damage the bridge near Spinwam, on the road from Mirali to Thal in Kurram, but were driven off by fire from a piquet of Tochi scouts.

The same night, a party of tribesmen, returning home from a Lashkar, was engaged by Mahsud Khassadars

Yesterday, the Razmak Brigade moved out from Ladha Camp in a north-easterly direction, for some four miles down the Baddar Algad. They returned to Ladha, in the afternoon without any incident Two Hindus Ganeshamdas and Loridchand, who were kidnapped on April 6th, have now surrendered at Sararogha.—A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON 8 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Unchanged And Wheat Steady But Jute Quiet

BOMBAY, June 19

On Saturday cross rates ruled quiet but steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton opened firm but the closing tone was weak on account of July liquidation.

BULLION UNCHANGED

London gold and silver remained unchanged

WHEAT STEADY

Wheat was steady. Jute was quiet.

WALL STREET QUIETLY STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was quietly steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, June 19

Previous closing	12.09
To-day's opening	12.13
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	12.01
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937

Liverpool, June 19

Previous closing	6.74
To-day's opening	6.78
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	6.80
Difference	+06

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 226
New April May	Rs. 231-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 19

Cotton was moderately active on short covering and local and foreign buying influenced by reports of boll weevil damage but the higher level continued to attract profit taking and liquidation which depressed values.

Trading in October commenced at 12.13 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and local and foreign buying with covering but subsequently prices gave way under July liquidation and outside selling pressure. Advances were gradually lost with October finally closing at 12.01 with 8 points down.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 19

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.06/12.05) 12.09/12.09
October (12.11/12.11) 12.14/12.13
December (mutilated) 12.12/12.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 19

American July (6.75) 6.77
American October (6.78) 6.80
Egyptian June (9.45) 9.55
Egyptian July (9.55) 9.65

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 19

Broach cotton for July August delivery moved between Rs. 228-8 and Rs. 227-12 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 227-12.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 19

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/4) 1-6 1/4

JUTE

New Crop June July (£19 13/16 paid and value) £19 3/4 sellers
Dunlop June (£24 sellers) £24 sellers
Lightning June (£22 sellers) £22 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 11/16 value) closed
Forward July September (9 3/4 paid and seller) closed

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 19

Previous closing	4.93 15/16
To-day's opening	4.93 15/16
To-day's closing	4.94

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 19

Previous closing	4.93.87
To-day's opening	4.93.90
To-day's closing	4.93.88

FRANC RATE

London, June 19

Previous closing	110.89
To-day's opening	110.89
To-day's closing	110.89

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 19

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93.90 and then eased to 4.93.87 on lack of support with small movements thereafter and closed at 4.93.88.

Franc opened at 110.89 and kept very steady with no variations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.373) 8.373
New York on Bombay (37.32) 37.32
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Milan (93.82) 93.82
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£246 buyers £246 1/4 sellers. Quiet) closed
Lead (£21 7/16 sellers. Barely steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£60 to £62) closed
Glasgow Iron (£87) closed

LONDON GOLD

London, June 19

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6 1/2) £7-0-6 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 19

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 103 and October 100 3/8. The market was moderately active on scattered buying influenced by better north American advices with fairly good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 19

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.08 1/4. Prices showed slightly easier tendency on scattered commission house selling and liquidation influenced by favourable crop news.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 19

Liverpool wheat July closed at 102 3/8 as against the previous closing at 102 5/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 19
2-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 19

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper finally closed at 2-0 p.m. at Rs. 95-8-0

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	95	8	6
Highest	95	9	0
Lowest	95	8	0
Closing	95	8	0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 19

The following cable information was received from London to-night:

"India small buyer. Business small. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 19

Spot	19 15/16d.	19 15/16d.
Forward	19 15/16d.	19 15/16d.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May June (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata May June (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May June (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 1/2 paid

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 19
10 p.m.

Silver ready	51	10	0
Silver 1st settlement	51	10	0
Silver 2nd settlement	51	12	0
Gold ready	34	10	3
Gold 1st settlement	34	10	3
Gold 2nd settlement	34	7	0
Sovereigns	22	1	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 19

Wheat September	5	6	3
Wheat January	5	9	9
Wheat May	5	6	9
Linseed September	8	0	9
Linseed May	8	0	3

The tone was steady.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937.

Bombay, June 19

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8	0	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	0	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	0	9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 19

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motor (dol 50 1/2) dol 50 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 50 7/8) dol 51 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 97 1/2) dol 96 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 130 1/2) unquoted.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 19.

June	179.30+290
August	271.80+370
December	264.60+390

New York Sugar

New York, June 18

September	2.52—2
December	2.55—1
March	2.43—2
May	2.47—1

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 18

July	£14-11-3

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 18

July	102	5/8d.
October	99	7/8d.
December	99	1/8d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Wall Street Irregular

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 19

On the money market although conditions were in no way stringent the flow of credit latterly has shown signs of slowing up which is chiefly due to the contraction lending to resources of some foreign banks. It appears likely therefore that clearing banks will bear the main brunt of demand always associated with the half year.

Despite the hardening of the monetary situation however discount brokers were dismayed when treasury bills moved against them owing to another keen demand for Government paper.

Wall Street was irregular.

JUTE SHARES EASY

Business Very Scarce

CALCUTTA, June 19

Easier feeling ruled over jutes although the market opened for chief speculative stocks at slightly better rates. They did not maintain the same trend while closing. In other shares business was very scarce. In coals limited business was put through although the rates did not record any improvement. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous, apart from enquiry of chief speculative stocks, leaders exhibited very little importance in others. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Three per cent loan 1941 103/2 small lot; three and half per cent Government paper 95/8; four and half per cent loan 1955/60 116/14 small lot; five per cent loan 1940/43 107/14

Banks: Ballygunge 106; Central Bank 31/8 small lot; Reserve Bank 126.

Coals: Equitable 35/2; Hurriladih 12/12.

Jutes: Bharat 28/10; Fort William 225; Gourepore 542; Kamarhatty 490; Northbrook pref 126; Howrah 49; National 21/4 small lot; Nuddea 39/4; Orient 150 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/1; Consolidated Tin 5/14; Indian Copper 3; Rhodesia Copper 2/8; Indian Iron 40/8; Indian Steel and Wire Products conty 153; Steel Corporation ordy 8/7; do pref 88/8; British India Corporation ordy 3/12; do pref 140; Calcutta Safe Deposit 1/6; Walford Transport 2/6; British Burma Petrol 4/15; Bengal Paper ordy 98; Shree Gopal Paper 9 small odd lot; India General Navigation ordy 107; Port Shipping 18/12

Sugars: Balrampore 12/6; Raza 11/8; Bishnauth Tea 24/4

Debentures: Three and quarter per cent Rangoon Municipal 97/4; three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 10/4 small odd lot—A. P.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 18

July	dol 1.08 3/4
September	dol 1.08 5/8
December	dol 1.10 1/4

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 19

Wheat	13,300 cwts.
Linseed	5,152 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	6 cwts.
Gingellyseed	69 cwts.
Poppyseed	71 cwts.
Groundnuts	8,973 cwts.
Castorseed	1,126 cwts.
Rice	7,671 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,083 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,582 cwts.
Gram	989 cwts.
Joowar	1,039 cwts.
Bajree	767 cwts.
Indian sugar	5,924 cwts.
Coal	1,385 tons.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, June 19

Yesterday Liverpool wheat prices declined on realising and larger private crop estimates in U. S. A. influenced selling in Chicago and Winnipeg. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and quotations were as under:—

Linseed September	8	0	9
Linseed May	7	15	9
Wheat September	5	6	0
Wheat January	5	8	9
Wheat May	5	6	0

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 18

SAKELS—	
July	17.83+18
November	18.10+18
ASHMOUNI—	
June	17.90+17
August	15.46+44
December	14.34+19
GIZA—	
July	16.23+28
November	16.52+24

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 19.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 99/14
3 per cent 1951/54 100/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 105/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 106/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/4
3 per cent U P Bonds 96/8
5 per cent 1939/44 105/2
5 per cent 1940/43 107/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 105/8

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 119/7
4 per cent 1953/63 111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 122/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1949 117/4
5 per cent 1954 129/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101

The market was steady.

GENERAL MEETING OF SHARE BROKERS

The general meeting of the share brokers will be held on the 23rd instant. The market will open 15 minutes after the termination of the meeting.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 18

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 269 1/4
Bank's buying T T 267

PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T 830
Bank's buying T T 845

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 77 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 67

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 83

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 81 1/8

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN:—
Bank's selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.93 7/8 18th instant
Japan/London 1/1 31/32 19th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 19th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 15/32 19th instant.
Java/London 8.95 3/4 19th instant.
London/Paris 110.89 18th instant.
London/Belgium 29.24 1/2 18th instant
London/Switzerland 21.54 1/2 18th instant.
London/Berlin 12.31 1/4 18th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 18th instant.
London/New York 4.93 7/8 18th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.98 18th instant.
London/Italy 93.82 18th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 17th instant.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 18th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 17th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 18th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 17th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 18th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 17th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 18th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 17th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 23/32 per cent 18th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 17th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 18th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 17th June	3,533
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,916,739
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,780,204
Increase	136,535

Steady Rise In Steels

COTTON MILL SHARES LOOK UP

General Active Buying And Scarcity Of Contracts

BOMBAY: June 19.

The local Share Bazar ruled firm to-day on active buying by Professional Operators.

There was a scarcity of sellers and Tata Steel shares registered a sharp rise.

The improvement in Steel shares influenced general buying in other sections. Cotton Mill shares were firm with an impressive demand. Bombay Burmas and Tata Power shares also firmed up.

The local market was well liquidated and naturally with some short interest near the bottom, the technical situation of the market was sound.

French political advices were discouraging, but the market took no notice and it is generally believed that the present rise will be carried further in the near future.

Outside business still continues small but steadier markets there will be some investment demand.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 19.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	296	4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	905	0
100 CENTURY	188	12
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	263	12
100 COLABA (Rs. 5)	183	12
100 Coorla	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	360	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	6 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	134	6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	182	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1650	0
100 Indore	50	10
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	81	4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	320	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	565	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	905	0
250 Model	50	10
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	110	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	233	12
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 Phoenix (10)	250	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	62	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2000	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-8)	88	12
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	242	8
100 Swan (nil)	104	6
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1.325	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40.)	805	0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8	111	4
25-50 Central (As. 12)	32	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1535	0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	377	8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	136	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127	8
5 Union (As. 4)	5-9-6	

CEMENTS

100 Associated	151	4
10 BUNDI (Rs. 10)	38	2
100 Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	180	0
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	130	10
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	487	8
40 Katni Def.	2150	0
100 KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	370	0
75 Okha (Rs. 12)	281	8
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	27	6
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	481	4
70 United (Rs. 5)	146	0

INSURANCE

80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1005	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 4)	42	14
20 Mercantile	55	8
200 Oriental (125)	5200	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	12

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	172	8
1.000 Andhra Valley (Rs. 45)	1660	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	150	0
100 B'Bay SUB.	182	8
10 Broach	13	8
100 Karachi (4)	277	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	208	12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	177	8
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1,395	0

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	932	8
100 C. Province	96	4
100 Dhond Baramati	97	8
100 Gujarat	93	8
100 Mandra Bhen	97	4
100 Pachora Jamner	94	8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	101	0
500 Tapti Valley	768	12

MININGS

10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	62	0
30 TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1,470	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 7-8)	334	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 19.

Bombay Dyeing (886/4) 883 898 895 903 900 907 905
Century (178/12) 178 187 186 188
Central India (256/14) 255 266 263
Kohinoor (308/12) 307 317 315 322 318 321 319 320
New Great (223/12) 222 229 227 233
Simplex (85) 84 88
Swadeshi (235) 235 242
Bundi (37/12) 37/8 38/4
I. Cement (482/8) 480 487 485 488 487
Punjab (27/6) 27/8
Shahabad (475/10) 475 481
Andhra (1657/8) 1660
Tata Hydro (176/14) 176 177/8
Tata Power (1382/8) 1380 1377 1390 1395 1391 1395
Tram. Ord. (150) 150
T. Steel Dfd. (1410) 1405 1395 1427 1417 1447 1442 1472 1455 1467 1455 1470
T. Steel Ord. (324) 323 326 325 328 333 331 335 334
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (164/8) 164/8
Bellapur (160/10) 160 163 162 164
B. Steam (272/8) 271 275
B. Burma (672/8) 671 670 690 685 695 692 693

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	311	4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 107)	164	6
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	275	0
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	693	12
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	228	12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	0
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	113	12
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11	2
2sh. Indian Copper	3	1
10 Indian I and Steel	41	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	135	0
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	40	8
100 I Radio Defd (12)	590	0
100 I. Radio Ord (15)	530	0
1,000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	606	4
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	26	14
30 PREMIER CON.	89-8	
25 Tata Oil (nil)	27	0

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1545	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	300	0
7 p. c. Bom. Tram (TF.)	85-0	
5 p. c. Central India (T.F.)	507	8
7 p.c Katni 1st	138	2
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T. F.)	146	4
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	12	0
6¼ p.c. Prem Const 1st	102	0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	99	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1547	8
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	190	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	650	0

DEBENTURES

3-3-4 p c Andhra Valley	101	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109	8
4 p.c Bom Telephone	51	12
7 p.c Sholapur	81	4
6 p c Tata Hydro	110	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 19.

Following a small rise of 2 points in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 227/4 for Broach J/A. delivery and after declining to Rs. 226/8 on scattered realising prices improved to Rs. 227 on renewed buying. The undertone of the market was good and we look for further improvement.

Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 4 points and the local market ruled steady with Broach quoted Rs. 227. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J/A	227	8	0
Broach A/M	233	4	0
Oomra July	220	0	0
Oomra D/J	213	0	0
Bengal July	191	0	0
Bengal D/J	178	12	0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 19.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged. London-Paris Exchange rate was one point down at 110.89 and Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.93 15/16. London silver prices advanced 1/8d. to 19 15/16 India and Speculators bought. Offerings small. At the close buyers were at fixed prices but sellers asked 1/16d. above fixed prices. Montreal silver futures advanced 25 to 55 points. The local market was fairly steady with short covering but the turnover was limited.

GOLD

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	11	0
Jeth	34	11	0
Ashad	34	8	9

SILVER

Ready	51	11	0
Jeth	51	12	0
Ashad	51	14	0

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, June 18.

June	44.95+25
July	44.95+55
September	44.90+25

London Silver Outlook

London, June 17

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that the market has shown a distinctly weaker undertone. India has been a keen seller and the only support has been from American Commercial Institutions for shipment to New York. With the bull position considerably reduced and American support appearing around this level, no further fall is looked for."—Reuter.

Gold Exports

Bombay, June 19

Bar gold and sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 40,99,248 were exported from Bombay for Europe and America by the P and O mail steamer 'Mooltan' on Saturday.

There were six consignments on board the 'Mooltan' of the following description:—Sovereigns valued Rs. 21,660 for Aden; bar gold valued Rs. 9,24,629 and Rs. 2,45,665 for London; bar gold worth Rs. 23,10,359, Rs. 3,10,725 and Rs. 2,86,210 for London optional New York, Paris and Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 2,98,57,84,306.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 19

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£53-12-6
Standard copper 3 months	£53-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£62-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 42-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 54-8-0

Tone: Steady.

LONDON METALS

London, June 18.

Copper	£53	5	0
Copper double options	£6	0	0
Copper single options	£3	0	0
Spelter	£20	5	0
Spelter double options	£3	0	0
Spelter single options	£1	10	0
Leady	£21	7	6
Tin	£246	10	0

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly. Medicine charges on cure Correspondence not invited—visit personally Time 8 to 11 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. SUNDAY: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.) Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

Sport From All Quarters

No English Team For Overseas

M. C. C. DECIDE TO REST PLAYERS UNTIL ANOTHER BATTLE FOR ASHES NEXT SUMMER

The M.C.C. is not sending a team overseas this winter for a very good reason. The Australians are with us in yet another battle for the Ashes next summer, and the powers-that-be at Lord's have decided that, in the interests of English cricket, no touring side should be arranged.

This is to let the leading players have a rest in the coming close season, something which many of them have not had for a long time, writes a cricketer in mail week.

However, the M.C.C. cannot prevent private individuals from arranging tours, much as they would like to. So Captain Brinkman is taking a team to Argentina, and Lord Tennyson one to India, writes a correspondent in mail paper.

No Direct Action

Argentina will be a less strenuous touring prospect than India, but, in either case, the M.C.C. will frown unofficially on English Test players, or potential Test players, accepting the invitation.

No direct action will be taken, but players may find that, indirectly, it will be intimated to them that too much cricket might result in loss of form, and loss of form might prevent them getting an England cap next summer.

That is nothing very drastic, but the player will no doubt gather the reason for this conjecture. It will be up to him and his County Committee, for no player can undertake such a tour without the permission of his county club, so stringent are the restrictions in the players' contract these days.

A Rancher

I hear that Captain Brinkman, who is a big ranch owner in Argentina and a very rich man, has already got promises from a number of well-known professionals to make the trip, which should be a very pleasant one.

Andy Sandham, Arthur Wood, the Yorkshire wicket-keeper, Price of Middlesex, another wicket-keeper, Jim Sims, Bob Wyatt Reg. Santall, of Warwickshire and Stan Nichols, have all accepted or are considering the invitation.

Lord Tennyson may have much greater difficulty in getting his team together to go to India. In the first place, the Indian trip is much longer and far more strenuous.

He had hoped to get Maurice Leyland, but the famous Yorkshire left-hander has definitely decided to have a winter's rest at home.

Canadian Tour

The M.C.C. are sending a team of amateurs to Canada in August but this is to be a very short trip and will not include any of the leading professionals.

The Hon. C. J. Lyttelton, the Worcestershire captain, has accepted the invitation to be skipper of the side. This means that, for the whole of August, Worcestershire will be without their captain.

R. H. C. Human, brother of John Human, the Middlesex amateur, will deputise for Lytton, and the county are fortunate to have such a good player. He is a schoolmaster, and cannot play regularly until the holidays.

But he is keeping in form with club cricket, and will not be the least attractive member of the side by any means.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

Often one or other of the four slip fielders to the fast bowlers threw themselves full length to save run.

Probably I did not see the Australian girls at their best. Few of us are when we don't get to bed uptil 2 a.m. And don't jump to false conclusions about that.

While the discipline is strict it is not foolishly so, and the girls are allowed reasonable relaxation. Overnight there had been a dinner-dance at the Grosvenor, but there will not be many such late nights.

They are allowed to smoke, in reason and the stories of a curfew are as imaginative as some of the other tales which have been told. It is true that each girl signed a contract and there is a set of rules to obey, but there are none in the list to which any sane person could take exception.

The Don Lends A Hand

Some of the girls are man-coached, and it was interesting to learn that the first cricket school in Australia was started exclusively for women. It became so popular with men that now the girls only get one day a week.

"Has Don Bradman lent a hand?" I asked "Several of the Australian team, including Mr. Bradman, have been most helpful—once they realised we were taking the game seriously" was the reply.

AUSTRALIAN GIRL CRICKETERS ON TOUR IN ENGLAND

Three Bowlers Who Are Capable Of Bowling "Wrong 'Un" And Confident Of Tumbling English Girls' Wickets In "Test" Matches

Go and see the Australian girl cricketers. They are a revelation. I went to Chelmsford meaning to pass a lazy morning and stayed until close of play.

Here's a prophecy. They will draw a 10,000 crowd before they sail for home on July 29. And not as a novelty, but on their cricket merits, writes L. V. Manning in "Daily Sketch".

Yesterday I was one of about a dozen spectators at the morning session. In the afternoon there might have been 200 spectators.

Watch the interest grow. They play three-day Tests at Northampton, Blackpool and at the Oval. I shall be surprised if there is not a crowd at Kennington up to the average of a Surrey match.

The players ask nothing more than (1) to be taken seriously, and (2) not to be judged by male standards.

"We have not the least ambition to compete with men, so why campare us?" said Mrs. Peden, the Australian captain and the only married player.

They Throw Like Men

My first shock was the throwing. The Chelmsford ground is full country size. I saw one girl leap the forms outside the boundary line, pick up smartly and hurl the ball straight into the wicket-keeper's hands at a speed some England players I could name could not equal. There is no bowling 'em in from the deep field, and no lobbing. Always the ball speeds low and fast.

It is probable a good public school eleven would beat them, but—well, I'm refusing to make comparisons. Very obviously the margin of difference between the sexes must be wider than at golf, athletics or tennis, but I am convinced it is a more suitable game for girls than hockey.

Perfect Bowling Technique

So far girl cricket has produced no googlie bowler good enough to venture it outside the practice nets. It is asking a lot of a lady to bowl the "wrong 'un," but there are three Australian girls who flight the ball, and one, Alicia Walch, who was turning the ball on a wicket distinctly unsympathetic to spin.

Like the batting, the bowling technique is perfect, and I am afraid I was so intrigued with Miss Walch's delivery that I had the experience of being ordered away from behind the bowler's arm by a woman umpire!

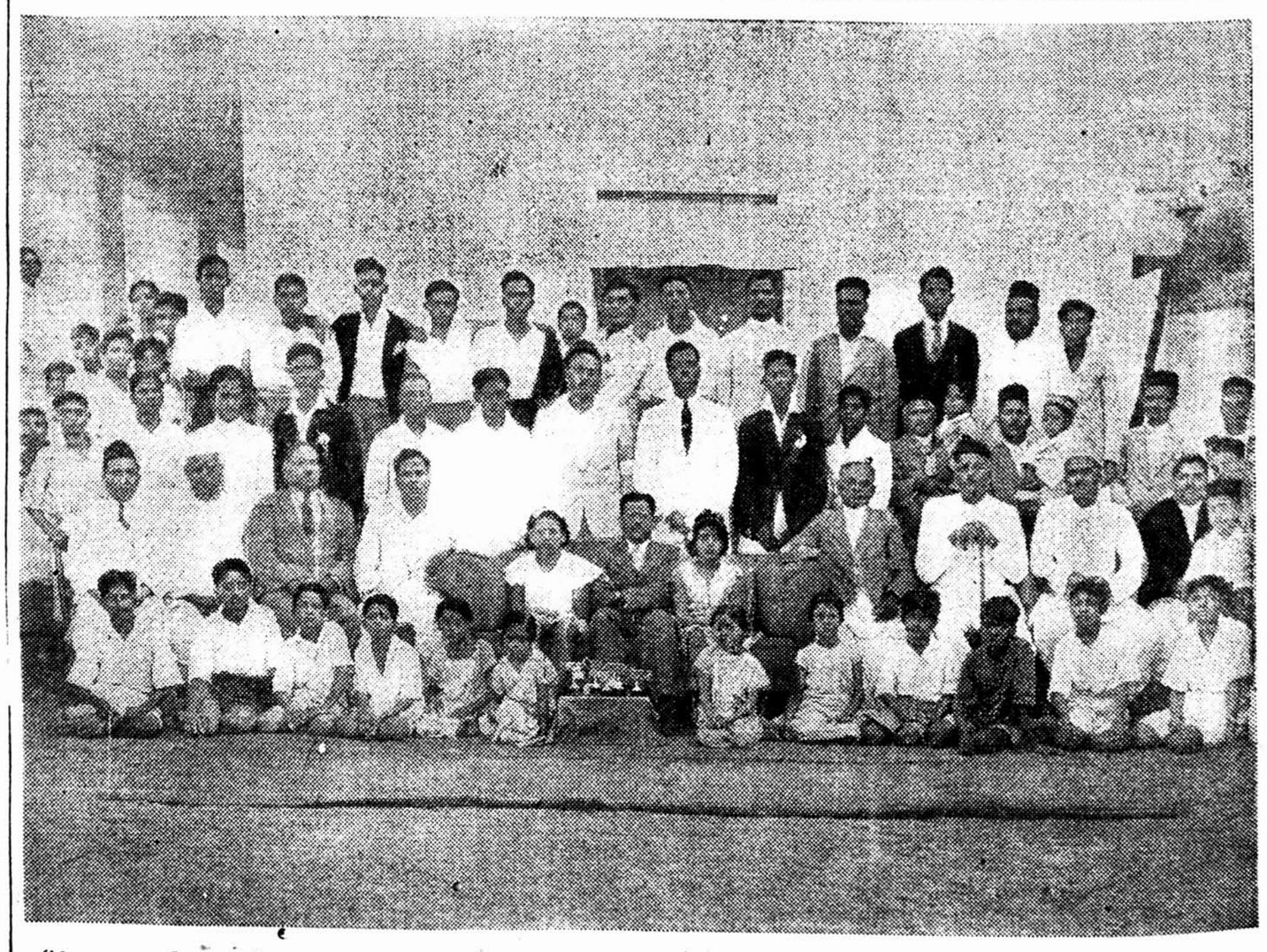
I thought for a moment I was going to be escorted off the ground, but the group of players who swooped down on me were merely seeking my aid to move the bowling screen. Here, at least was man's work and, fortunately, that screen moved.

One of the fast bowlers, Molly Flaherty, takes a sixteen-yard run, and I saw the other pace bowler, Miss McClarty, knock a stump ten yards. The pace is about that of Hammond, and Molly got her first two wickets with kicking deliveries (which rose chin high) and leg-trap catches. I'm making no bodyline allegations, as I don't know the feminine for the term, but it was a leg-trap.

The ball is slightly smaller than regulation—half an ounce lighter to be exact—but this is an Australian concession to the English Women's Association request. In Australia a full-size match ball is used.

One girl courageously fielded six yards from the bat to a slow bowling, and, incidentally, made a daring catch of which Gubby Allen would not be ashmed.

(Continued in Col. 1.)



"A group photo taken at the Sports meeting and prize distribution ceremony, held at Dombivli, under the auspices of the Dombivli Sports & Recreation Club, at which Khan Bahadur Shaikh Mohiuddin Shaikh Vazir, Dist. Dy. Collector, Thana, presided and gave away the prizes. Seated in the centre is Khan Bahadur Shaikh Mohiuddin, and the second from left is Mr. W. B. Kamat, the President of the club."

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of June 1937 will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at		Rs. 100
2 copies at		„ 50 each
4 „		„ 25 „
10 „		„ 10 „
20 „		„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

THIS ARMAMENTS BOOM

(Continued from page 9)

but 8,000,000 trained and equipped men in the field.

Yet Mussolini is still unsatisfied with the military strength of the nation; lately he has offered still other inducements to increase the birth rate and thus the mobilizable man power. Italy's geographical position, plus her growing strength on land and sea, has already threatened Britain's control of the Meditteranean. But there is no evidence that Italy is resting on her sword The 35,000-ton battleships Vittorio Veneto and Littorio are building at Trieste and Genoa; each year Italy produces faster planes and more of them; 1,200 factories turn out the stuff of war.

The Pantellarias are being fortified, and a strategic road and aerodromes have been built in Northern Africa Naval bases and air fields are being developed in Italy, in Sicily and Sardinia and Libya and the Dodecanese. Roads straddle the spiny mountains of the peninsula; railroads tunnel beneath the peaks.

The smaller countries of Europe know no peace. Threatened by the ever-growing might of their strong neighbours, torn by dissensions among themselves they have not been slow to take up the gauntlet of this rearming world.

In Poland, in a little pine copse near the Vistula, is a tiny cemetery with forgotten headstones in memory of the men of the First Siberian Regiment who stopped the German advance toward Warsaw in 1914. In a large camp outside Warsaw men test with the most precise of mathematical instruments the latest weapons of war. About half of the budget goes against the threat of war (including both direct and indirect military expenditures). Peasant boys charge with slashing sabers against imaginary foes, and at the PZL plane factory in Warsaw other peasant boys work at full speed turning out pursuit ships for the war in the skies.

Czechoslovakia, thrust like a dangerous salient into Germany has reorganized her army, taken all limits off conscription, is redistributing her industries and her air fields, and through her famous Skoda armament works is rearming her allies of the Little Entente —Yugoslavia and Rumania.

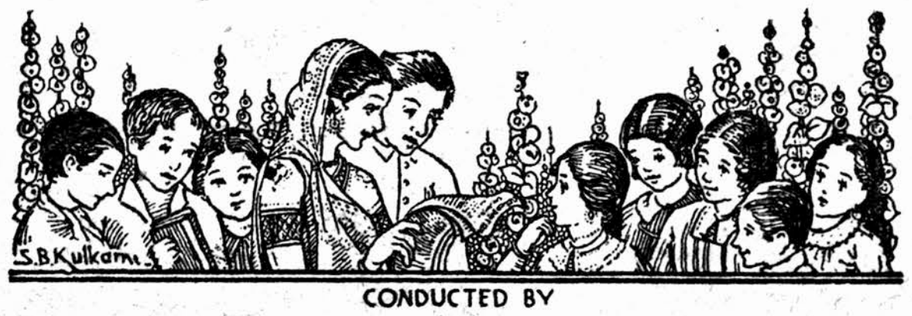
Down along the Adriatic the Serbs and their fellow-races—highly respected fighters—are sharpening the national sword and increasing their aviation strength. Turkey has entrusted Skoda and Krupp with the job of refortifying the Dardanelles and is building a factory of her own.

Even Austria and Hungary, though ostensibly limited by the peace treaties to tiny armies and no planes, have built up quite respectable military organizations, which total between them from 110,000 to 120,000 men. Austria is expected to add some 80 or 100 new planes to her present air force of 100 before the end of the Summer. Hungary is reported to have about 100 military planes in concealment.

Farther west, Belgium, despite her striving after neutrality, has lined the banks of her canals and rivers with 37-millimeter anti-tank guns, and even peaceful Holland is building blockhouses along her frontiers and increasing the size of her small army. Switzerland is fortifying her Alpine passes and, in the nor Scandinavian countries are not untouched by the fear of war Finland, Norway and Sweden are building or buying planes or plane factories, ships and guns, and are training men to use them.

And over all there is secrecy, and its accompanying phobia—tension. No one knows when war will come. The "cheerful" cynical" Viennese shrug their shoulders and predict only that it will start "on a Saturday." But all governments fear—and many are certain —that come it must, and against that day they are burnishing their already shining swords.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Many of you have asked me in your recent letters if you should break off your connections with the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements. At the very outset, I could advise you in plain words—Yes; With the B. P. Scout Movement which is controlled in our country by the Government, the sooner you sever your connections the better.

I have had a long experience of the Scout Movement. I joined it when I was quite young. In those days, it was run under the name of the Indian Boy Scouts' Association, and the late Mrs. Annie Besant was its Head. We Scouts in those days never cared for the uniforms as much as for doing some real service to our Motherland.

Those days of bliss are hard to forget. We were few—but very much attached to each other—considering ourselves as real brothers: Such great influence had this movement of our Brotherhood. We used to meet and arrange programmes of doing some little acts of service according to our abilities. And our batches were looked forward to and called upon by the public at any time of emergency.

HISTORY OF SCOUTING

I might just inform you that Mrs. Annie Besant had requested Lord Baden-Powell, the founder of the movement to allow her to have a branch of the organisation in India, but he had refused that. Later, however, perhaps when he saw the success of her movement, he became anxious himself to amalgamate it with his.

Certain responsible officers of the organisation requested Mrs. Annie Besant not to make that blunder. But somehow—probably she felt that Lord Baden-Powell had realized his mistake,—she thought it would be better to join hands with him. When, all the same, B. P. came to India, many real workers of the movement did not even care to go and receive or see him—as no person with self-respect could forget that he had abused us—Indians, in his book "Scouting for Boys".

Subsequently, the National Boys Scouts Association of India was started at the same time under the patronage of Mahatma Gandhi. But, you know, because of many handicaps and difficulties, the truly national movements cannot prosper in our country. After sometime, therefore, it had to cease functioning.

ITS AIMS AND IDEALS

Boy Scout movement by itself, with its aims and ideals, as they are put on the paper, is not bad. I wish every one of us could achieve those aims and ideals: Then India would be great and the World would be at peace. But the wonder of wonders is, even the founders and sponsors of the movement cannot keep to those ideals and adhere to their own sayings!

The Britisher, as I have seen him, is above all, an Imperialist. I had correspondence with a great man who has been writing for children—but, when he saw that I was for getting freedom for India as he is for retaining freedom for England, he stopped writing to me. Similar seems to be the case of B. P. He forgets what India has done for him and his country, and once more, falling a prey to his real self, he has begun "abusing" us. Why does he forget his "Scout Ideals", I ask? Well, that is what the majority of Britishers are.

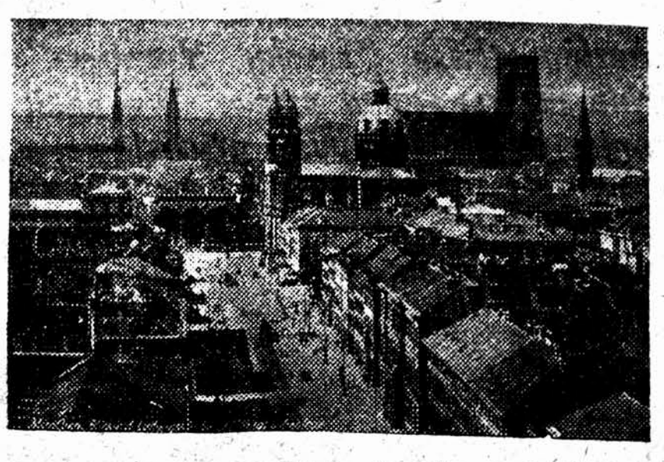
I can tell you from the long experience of my own association with the Boy Scout Movement—for, in this movement, I have worked as a Boy Scout, Patrol Leader, Scouter, and District Scout Master—that it is no much good to be connected with it, under the circumstances, that our country and we are placed in at present. This Scout Movement is all "a mere show"—just a skeleton of ideas, and there is nothing substantial, or truly worthy outcoming of it.

THE PRESENT ORGANISATION

The Scout Movement at present is more or less connected with the "Officialdom of the Government." You feel happy in putting on a uniform—just in putting on a uniform, and that's all! What else do you do? Do you ever go out doing your daily Good Turn? Do you show kindness to others in speech and in action? Above all, do you really uphold your honour at all cost?

Why then this sham of providing "Guards of Honour"? Why holding rallies only when certain officials come to your place? Can't you discard them? Can't you think of utilizing your precious time in doing some deeds of service rather than feel flattered by your uniform? And last but not the least, can't you show the proof of maintaining your self-respect by boycotting the present B. P. Scout Movement?

Of course, some organisation is necessary to bring you all together, and to guide you properly. I expect that after you have broken your connections with the Scout Movement, you will not forget trying to live upto the aims it imbibes and the ideals it represents. In that case, you could take the help of some elderly person to "show you the path" . . . But as for the truly National movement based on the same principles—Well, we can only dream of it as yet!



On these picture post cards, Sisters Savitri and Usha, who are at present in America and Europe respectively, sent their loving greetings to little Sheila.

THE WELCOME RAIN

How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust and heat
In the broad and fiery street,
In the narrow lane,
How beautiful is the rain!
How it clatters along the roofs,
Like the tramp of hoofs!
How it gushes and struggles out
From the throat of the overflowing spout!
Across the window-pane
It pours and pours,
And swift and wide,
With a muddy tide,
Like a river down the gutter roars
The rain, the welcome rain!

A GLIMPSE OF HEAVEN

(By Mrs. Veena Pandya)

One morning we stood by the seaside, my friend and I. The little white clouds raced over the sky, and a gentle, delicate breeze came rustling over the farm. It rather made us freeze! We thought of going home.

But soon two lovely babies, hand in hand, caught our eager eyes. They fluttered on the silver sand like pretty butterflies. "They are lovely!"—I said.

They laughed and frisked about They smiled with joyful hearts, no doubt. We watched them for a short while. We left them with a gladsome smile. "What large, blue eyes!"—thought I, "there's heaven in those eyes!"

AN EPISODE FROM THE LIFE OF SHIVAJI

(By A. R. Hundekar)

Jijabai (fingering her auburn hair at the temple): Where had you been so long, my dear Shivu?

Shivaji (scratching his head): I had gone to play. I wanted to come back at the appointed time but my cronies did not allow me.

Jijabai (with a dignified look): Well, my boy this is not the time for play. Kondeva waited so much here. He wanted to recite the 'Ramayan' to you. It does not behove you to keep away from home for such a long time

Shivaji: Mama, is this not the time for play? I remember you once told me, "Work while you work, play while you play!"

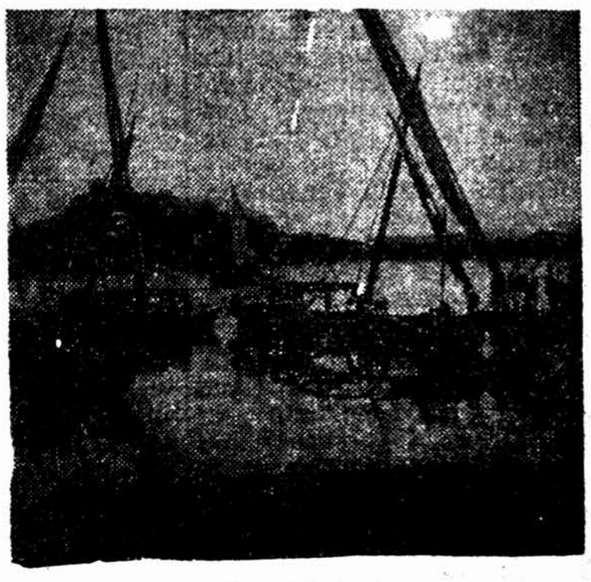
Jijabai: You seem to have become a great Pandit. Such an argument won't do. You will have to learn all that is necessary for a Mahratta Chieftain to know.

Shivaji (fondling her hand over his eyes): What are the essential things that a Mahratta should know?

Jijabai (stroking his cheeks): Oh! dear, don't worry. I will tell you everything. A Mahratta should know wrestling, archery, throwing stones, casting nooses and the use of the weapons of the age. Beyond this there are many sacred duties that he must attend to.

Shivaji: Are these all! I am a worthy son of a worthy father. All these arts are innate in me. You know that the parents of fish never teach their young ones to swim. They begin to swim

"FOR [illegible]"
(Photos by Ramesh).



"IN RIVER KALI."
By Ramesh.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

soon after they come into being. I am the son of a great warrior and as such these qualities must naturally come to me.

Jijabai (clasping him fast and showering kisses on him): Oh! My joy! you are speaking like our great philosophers. It gives me such a pleasure, my laddie!

Shivaji: I will follow your words one by one

Jijabai (fingering his clothes and dusting his turban lovingly): Once I had a dream when you were yet in my womb. Goddess appeared before me in flesh and

PREPARING FOR CHILDREN'S DAY—Our Vice-President of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, Mrs. S. H. Jhabwalla is seen helping the [illegible] enthusiast.

blood and told me that you would be a king. She also told me to call you by the name Shivaji.

Shivaji (gasping his breath): I would be a king! I do not want to. I prefer the life of a soldier to the life of a king. I have heard that "uneasy lies the head that wears the crown"!

(A maid servant by name Tulasa who is standing within the arras comes out).

Tulasa: Baisaheb, Shivu is pretending. He likes to be a king. The other day I saw him playing the role of a king with his friends. He was making a good long speech, saying, "I will protect my country at any cost. I can not put up with affronts to female honour. I will stop extortion on the part of Government officers." Here he says that he does not want to be a King!

Jijabai: Is that so? He will surely be a King to carry the ensign of the Mahrattas. He has an iron soul within himself—None can tame him, indeed!

Shivaji: Mama, father is to come to-day!

Jijabai: Yes. He will come just now. We must get ready to give him a warm reception.

Shivaji: I feel afraid What would father say when he comes to know that I have whiled away my time and not read the 'Ramayan.'

Jijabai: You could ask his pardon. You should not fear unnecessarily. He is your father He has always good wishes for you in store

Shivaji (with keen ears): Hark! The silence is broken by the blowing of the trumpet and by the peals of ringing bells. Father has certainly come. Hide me somewhere.

(He goes in and hides himself behind the wall.—Shahaji, the father of Shivaji approaches the door and knocks at it. The door has a peculiar arrangement—a flirt on the door is felt on the bolt within. The door flies open. This means is only known to the head of the family).

Jijabai: Hallo! My dear life! We are eagerly waiting for you. I am so grateful to God for your safe arrival.

Shahaji: It pleases me really to see you all in high glee.

Jijabai: That is quite natural, dear. Now, why not have a hot bath? You seem to be quite tired of the long journey.

Shahaji: Where is Shivu? Has he gone to play? I miss him very much.

Jijabai: He was here some ten minutes back. He must have hidden somewhere. He is afraid to come before you, for he has not read the 'Ramayan.'

Shahaji: Is it so? What does that matter! Let him read it now. (He shouts): Shivu, Shivu, where are you?

Shivaji (comes brushing his eyes and makes proper 'Pranamas'): I was there . . . near the well . . . behind the curtain.

Shahaji: (Hugging him to his bosom): I am very much elated to see you. I am very proud of you. I pray to God that He may grant you a long life of prosperity to carry out my mission.

Shivaji: Mama, have you seen the big bag there on the horseback? It is full of jewels and precious stones. You are lucky, mother. You have all the advantages of father's labour. But—have you brought anything for me, father?

Shahaji: For you? What can a hero require excepting a sword and a shield!

Shivaji: They would certainly be splendid for me.

(The curtain falls as all are busy in seeing the beautiful things)

GOOD MANNERS

(By Bro. Jugu T. Butani)

"Manners maketh a man" is a well-known maxim. This proverb means that he can be worthy of the name called a 'man' who possesses good manners.

Good manners mean conduct which does not give offence to any person. Hence good manners help a person to avoid unpleasantness and enables him to live in peace with all.

Good manners exercise excellent influence on all. If we are civil and courteous to a person, he will no doubt treat us in the same way. A man possessing good manners can even turn a bad man into a good one.

Good manners include truthfulness, honesty, purity, cleanliness, obedience and respect to elders and parents which we must strive our best to cultivate.

A man, howsoever clever, educated or of high breeding he be, if he has no good manners, he will not be respected by any one in society

GRAINS OF KNOWLEDGE

(Sent by Bro. Mangho H. Ajwaney)

1. The first typewriter was made in 1867.

2. In an Australian wheatfield 70,000 mice, weighing about a ton, were killed in one afternoon.

3. Clare College, Cambridge, owns a crystal flagon which is supposed to change colour if it holds poison.

4. The costliest watch in the world is a jewelled timepiece owned by the Pope. It is valued at £60,000.

5. In the British Empire the people of New Zealand are the greatest of all tea drinkers, England being second and Australia third.

6 Queen Elizabeth signed the death warrant of Mary Queen of Scots in the Temple Hall, London, where the table can still be seen.

7. The word 'dunce' is derived from the name of the greatest of all the British mediaeval philosophers

TWO LETTERS

(Sent by Bro. Jacob Isaacs)

What two letters can fly?—B B

What two letters are a country?—S X.

What two letters surround England?—C C.

What two letters are a girl's name?—L C & L N.

What two letters mean comfort?—E E

What two letters can you eat?—P P

What two letters contain nothing?—M T.

What two letters are the destiny of all earthly things?—D K.

What four letters would frighten a thief?—O I C U (oh I see you).

WHERE IS IT?

(Sent by Bro. Prahalal Singh)

A city of the crowded streets. How hot it is! The sun's rays beat down from the cloudless sky so fiercely that our eyes turn with relief to the broad river speeding by eastward. Low down on the banks are the crowds of people, and here and there some wearing white caps. They are bathing in the water and crowding up and down the stone steps, leading to curious little buildings.

Can these be little temples? Farther along the banks steamers are busy loading indigo and saltpetre, to take away to the foreign countries. All around we hear strange speech, and we look in vain for clean streets. How narrow and crooked they appear! We see many beggars who worry us for "baksheesh"!

Now guess what that city is?

Everybody will not say it right, of course

The city is Benares;

Thus, you can play the game of finding out various countries from their descriptions.

WATERED STOCK

(Sent by Sis. Jaishri Desai)

Tightly twist a paper napkin and offer it to a friend while questioning his ability to pull it apart. Unless he is unusually strong he will be stumped!

You take the same napkin and with a quick jerk it breaks. Your magic lies in having secretly moistened your fingers and applying the moisture to the middle of the twisted napkin as you pick it up.

TELL THE NUMBER

(Sent by Bro. Abdulla Husain)

Bid the person double the number he has fixed on in his mind; which done, bid him multiply the sum of them both by 5 and give you the product, which he will never refuse to do (it being so far above the number thought of), from which, if you cut off the last figure of the product, will always be a cipher or a 5—the number left will be that first thought of. Now try this with your friend!

DRUM FOR SLEEP

(Sent by Sis Amy Cooper)

Peshi: Dady, let me buy a drum?

Father: No, my lad, you will make me tired of it by using it for the whole day.

Peshi: No, Daddy, I promise that I will ring it only when you are asleep.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:

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KHAR—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

PRIZE COMPETITION:

Will the children belonging to, and those who have visited Bombay, be able to say what scene the above photo represents? Well, write out your answer on a post-card, mentioning your full name and address, age and whether boy or girl, and despatch it to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, so as to reach him within a fortnight from to-day.

All student boys and girls can take part in this competition. Only those who are enrolled in the Children's Association must mention their Certificate Number, and the others should enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee. Prizes will be awarded as usual.

MAHARAJA AS CRUSADER

(Continued from page 7)

chivalrous to their women, as the Europeans had been to their's."

Status Of Women

In Travancore, the lot of women was on a more enviable plane than the rest of India. In point of literacy, women in the State, were on the top, compared to any other Princely ruled State or the vast British territory in India." Still, what does Her Highness think of them?

"Our women have not many of the difficulties faced by their sisters in British India" the Maharani told me.

"In Travancore, they can buy and sell property at will, all by themselves. They have no purdah, no early marriage practices. Such evils are glaring in other parts of India, you know?" she asked.

I nodded my head in assent.

We haven't still got over one evil as yet." Her Highness gave out a confession!

"I mean the much condemned dowry system" she said with a smile.

"But can't legislation put an end to it?" I interrupted impatiently.

No. We don't believe in getting things done by legislation in all matters." Her Highness replied

"This one evil must be banished by gradually educating the people regarding its baneful effects."

"And I am sure of its disappearance in the near future." Her Highness told me in prophetic vein.

Women And Professions

Is there no unemployment problem facing the large percentage of educated women in Travancore? I expected enlightenment on this question. Her Highness herself admitted that there was unemployment, but then it was really no important question. Because, the number of unemployed among them were so very few.

"In our state, women are more and more taking to independent professions these days such as land and medicine."

"At present we have four women lawyers in Trivandrum. They are active with legal work in the High Courts. Women run co-operative stores too. I wish they also started a Dairy Farm for the supply of good milk. These are spheres of work in which I would like to see them." she concluded.

As we sat talking, the Maharani suddenly remembered of an engagement she had to cover a few minutes later. So she now excused herself and departed from the room bidding me good-bye, while I rose up and bowed to her.

But the Maharaja sat there. He was in no hurry to go. While the Maharani was talking with me, he listened with calm patience. Now he would sit up with me for some time and converse. I felt grateful to him for his courtesy.

Hero Of Travancore

The first impression I had on meeting this Prince was that he was thoroughly humane. He was so plain in his behaviour. True, he had all the charms of an artistocract in manners, but he was also full of that Oriental courtesy in him. In other words, he possessed social talents of a high order. There was no trace of pose or pomposity in him. These qualities in an Indian Prince, are really rare. But Shri Chitra Thirunal is blessed with a sense of comraderie, though he hailed from the rank of exclusive aristocratic society.

His Highness and myself conversed in English, a language in which he has attained great proficiency. Words fell out of his lips with ease. There was no impediment at all in their delivery. In pronounciation, he was perfect and anyone would think that he had just been out of Oxford. Added to these advantages. His Highness possessed a commanding personality which fascinated one and all.

To begin with we talked of the Travancore Proclamation, for His Highness was the Hero of that affair just then. I said I would add my humble congratulations to him. "It is a bold Reform and a momentous reform" I added further.

His Highness looked at me smilingly nodded the head and told me modestly that he merely met the wishes of his people in issuing the Proclamation.

"The people themselves have been preparing the way for it during the last seven years, you know?" His Highness asked of me.

"So Your Highness willingly met a popular demand?" I threw back.

"Yes. After all why should the Harijans be kept aloof in the temples alone?" The Ruler wondered.

"The high caste Hindus and the Harijans moved together in schools, colleges, public offices and parks. They even lived together as neighbours in the cities. Why not they then worship in a temple together?"—he asked

Such was the broad-mindedness of this youth whom God had destined to rule men. He had now translated his feelings into action and to act in the manner he did, it required great courage.

We passed on yet to another topic now. I had heard that there was some communal ill-feeling between the Hindus on the one hand and the Christians. Moslems and the Untouchables on the other. Would not His Highness himself tell me why communal differences should arise?—if at all they did exist. I wondered how much of this information was true.

Yes, he would be frank with me in this as well as in everything else.

"It is more due to economic than political reasons that these so-called communal differences come up." he softly told me.

"Our state has a large number of educated men, for whom we are unable to find adequate employment.—I mean for all of them. Naturally, each community is attempting to secure more and more services for its members.' His Highness told me, looking straight at my face

"Here he paused for a while and pressed the palms of his hands together before speaking.

"But this demand for service privileges has been now met adequately by the Public Services Commission. It is in existence for the last two years."

"So Travancore enjoys absolute communal harmony to-day?" I asked of His Highness again and the answer emphatically was that it was so

grarian Problems

Now the train of talk turned round to the Agrarian Problem in Travancore. Of course there was not the time or need for a detailed discussion. But then agriculture being the primary occupation of His Highness's subjects, it was only inevitable that he might have a word about it for me Are the Travancore Agriculturists prosperous?—I wished to know.

Yes. His Highness would now tell me.

"All the world over" he began in an emphatic tone and casting a dignified look at me.

"The Agrarian Problem is engaging the minds of people Travancore too is no exception. However, our peasants are much better this year."

"But they have specific difficulties.' His Highness proceeded to enlighten me

"They face some competition with the rice imported from Burma and cocoanuts from Ceylon."

Suddenly I looked up the dial of a nearby wall clock and noticed the hour. It was quarter to five The day was drawing to a close. I had been talking with the Maharani and then with Maharaja for nearly twenty minutes now I had to go. So when I rose up His Highness courteously smiled and shook hands with me. Then as I walked across the marble floor and got

(Continued on page 44)

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A PAGE FOR WOMEN

NO MAIDS MEANS NO BABIES

Captain G. S. Elliston, M.P., told the Public Health Conference at Margate that lack of domestic servants is blamed for the falling birthrate—as far as the more prosperous classes are concerned.

He declared that a woman told him recently: "Give us maids, and we will soon fill our nurseries."

There was no doubt that women of all classes were refusing to face the drudgery endured by mothers of large families in Victorian days.

"Again," he said, "with the higher standards of education, there is an honourable ambition among parents for the better care and welfare of their children, and they feel that restriction of numbers means a better start in life for those born.

MINISTRY CAMPAIGN

"For the State, every child born is a very real asset, and it remains to be considered whether more generous concessions to parents would secure those average families of three or four children which are necessary if the present level of population is to be maintained."

Captain Elliston announced the opening of a campaign in October, directed from the Ministry of Health, to persuade people to make more use of the public health services of the country.

Should Women Take Physical Exercise?

Ordinary Exercise Definitely Harmful Because It Does Not Meet Special Requirements

By "ATHLETICUS."

The problems of physical training in the case of women are so complicated that the strongest objection should be taken to any methods of instruction that ignore the fundamental differences that exist between the biological functions and, in exact proportion to them, anatomical characteristics between men and women.

EXERCISES AND PARTURITION.

Although allowance must be made for some difference of opinion on the subject of physical training for women, it is readily admitted by all that common methods of training for both men and women are utterly unsuitable and even definitely harmful.

To understand this view we must take into consideration the evolution of the female form as the process of a fundamental biologic purpose—parturition. It is, in the nature of the laws of life, continuous and never-ending process susceptible to, and modified by, factors of environment and adaptation. So that following the aims of physical training such methods should be favoured as do not interfere with a smooth and natural course of the fundamental process.

GYNAECOLOGICAL VIEW

A woman, it may be argued, may not want for various reasons, to bear children. Should she in that case, undergo training in men's athletics, gymnastics or any other activity involving vigorous muscular exertion without inviting harm? The general objection remains. It remains because the characteristics of the female form and the entire neuro-mechanical constitution are the result of the porcess referred to above.

That women are found who take part in competitive and even professional sport with men, not infrequently with remarkable distinction, proves nothing. There is class of women ballet dancers, circus performers and persons accustomed to hard manual work who are not incapacitated for maternity. As a matter of fact, the gynaecological view is definite—parturition is difficult and even risky for these women. In the case of women who do hard manual work like industrial and agricultural workers, a sort of natural adaptation operates.

The types of the female pelves differ similarly in various racial groups and it is pointed out that as the children born in civilised communities show the increased tendency of having bigger heads, it is much more important for this class of women to avoid any gymnastic activity that could retard the natural and complete development of the pelvis

WOMEN'S PROGRAMME

The physical training system-practised for general use is obviously useless and harmful for women because as has been pointed out at the outset, the aim of strengthening the bone and musculature with corrective exercises does not find any place in the special requirements created in women's case. In the woman's personality, the smallness of her physique, the special characteristics of her organism, the fine nervous organisation evolved out of the role that she plays in racial destiny all clearly indicate, her unsuitability for the kind of exercises that are prescribed for men. That does not however mean that she should be excluded out of any activity of physical training.

What is stressed here is that women's problems in this field are of a special kind and different from those of men. If women are to undergo physical training it should be of a character that does not involve a strain on her inferior skeletal and muscular system. Its movements should be slow and plastic like those of the dance which finds a prominent place in the systems that are found beneficial.

PROBLEM OF MALNUTRITION

But our problems are not exclusively those of physical training which in itself does not find a solution for the needs of raising the general standard of women's physique and inevitably with it that of living. Malnutrition is a greater evil than lack of physical training. Better conditions of life improvement of hygienic conditions, a higher standard of nutrition and the mitigation of the havoc caused by poverty and exploitation by industrialism and other vested interests constitute the most urgent and challenging problem at the present moment. It is essentially a social problem: and while physical training would remain a luxury for an insignificant minority of the population even of large cities under present day conditions it is a problem that touches the interests of the entire womanhood.

GIRL'S POEM WINS BIG PRIZE

A 21-year-old Oxford girl undergraduate sketched the outline of a poem as she lay in hospital, convalescing after an operation.

She gave it the title "Man in the Moon."

On leaving hospital she perfected it and entered it for the Newdigate prize for English verse.

It won—and gained for its composer the distinction of being the first woman to gain the award since 1930.

She is Miss Margaret Stanley-Wrench, daughter of Mrs. Mollie Stanley-Wrench, the author and essayist, of Highgate, London.

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Narcotic Drugs...

New Weapons Of Japanese Imperialism?

Nanking (NNS).—Ever since the Opium War of a century ago, the problem of eliminating the narcotic drug traffic from China has been complicated by the financial interests of foreigners. Early in 1934 Chiang Kai-Shek announced a six-year plan for ridding China of this evil and since then heavy prison sentences and even many executions have been employed in this campaign. But foreign interests still continue to balk any real reforms.

DRUGS OPENLY SOLD

Startling revelations about the appalling narcotic situation in the Japanese concession in Tientsin have recently been made by an American, Mr. Marcus Mervine, in the Information Bulletin published by the Council of International Affairs. Mr. Mervine has made an exhaustive first-hand study of the 'Yang Hangs' (foreign firms) in the Japanese concession which are mainly heroin and opium dens, numbering well over 200. Drugs are also openly sold in many hotels, shops, and other establishments. On Hashidate Street, the heart of the heroin belt in North China, the writer purchased narcotics in virtually every one of the 'Yang Hangs'. House runners prowl this street every night seeking new customers.

AN EVIL INDUSTRY

"The Japanese concession in Tientsin", the writer points out, "for many years has been the headquarters of and the nerve center for a vast opium and narcotic industry that has spread its tentacles throughout the Far East and has direct connections with the narcotic rings in Europe and America.".

"During the past three years this industry has grown to such an extent that the Japanese concession has practically become the heroin capital of the world and has led to a growing belief that narcotics are being employed by Japan as an instrument of national policy designed to weaken and debauch the Chinese race."

"FROM SHANGHAI"

This traffic is very profitable and has its importance not only for China but also for the United States. The American trade is particularly rich in rewards. Most narcotics intercepted in American ports bear signs of Chinese origin. The reason for this is interesting.

"Japanese officials", explains Mr. Mervine, "look with equanimity at this thriving business in their Tientsin concession, but they will not permit narcotic exports to the United States through Japan. . . .It becomes necessary to ship to America via Shanghai, as only a few small freighters proceed directly from Tientsin to American ports and they are insufficient to take care of the volume which the syndicates must ship there."

Thus it is that American newspaper readers are told another shipment of narcotics "from Shanghai" or "from China" has been seized by Federal agents in American ports. One seldom reads that a shipment 'from Japan' is seized, and so Japan's name is unsullied and China's reputation is blackened. A truthful statement of fact would be that a shipment of narcotics from the Japanese concession in Tientsin' was discovered, for that is where virtually all heroin shipments originate.

Mr. Mervine believes that there can be no end to this vast narcotic traffic until there is an end to extra-territoriality."

MILLIONAIRE AND JOURNALIST

Truth About Rockefeller Benefactions

One point which seems to have been overlooked in the accounts of the career of Mr. Rockefeller is the miraculous transformation in his reputation which took place when about two-thirds of his life had been lived. Until the transformation the name of Rockefeller was something to frighten naughty children with. It stood (whether fairly or unfairly) for all that was most rapacious in American business methods. For this Miss Ida Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company" (1904) was in the main responsible. A superb piece of "much-raking," this sober and well-documented book exposed the methods by which Mr. Rockefeller, sen., had built up one of the great fortunes of history and had gradually approached monopoly.

But some time before he retired Mr. Rockefeller came under the influence of Mr. Ivy L. Lee, the son of a clergyman and once a journalist in a modest way. Mr. Lee was the prophet of a new and typically American profession—that of "public relations counsellor,"—a profession which had been described as that of "a press agent with a stiff collar and a sanctimonious manner." Mr. Lee persuaded Mr. Rockefeller that in the public mind the distinction between "rapacious wealth" and "beneficent wealth" is not very clear, and that if his public appearances and public utterances were properly guided the name of Rockefeller would quickly lose its unpleasant connotations and acquire new and honorific ones instead.

Mr. Rockefeller retained the services of Mr. Lee, and, under Mr. Lee's tutelage, set a new style in munificent giving and even developed a reputation for a kind of rock-ribbed whimsy (Mr. Lee is understood to have invented Mr. Rockefeller's practice of giving a new dime to anyone who approached him).

Mr. Lee never actually guided the staggering Rockefeller benefactions. The work of giving required an organisation as elaborate in its way as the work of acquiring, and Mr. Lee's function was mainly to explain the gifts to the public. But his influence on the later uses of the Rockefeller fortune and in the forging of a new and attractive Rockefeller legend has been incalculable.

STAMP DEALERS OF THE WORLD

Since the first stamp bourse in England was held ten years ago international affairs have helped to make this country the most profitable philatelic centre in Europe. Though Germany still holds, under difficulties, an annual stamp bourse, the Customs restrictions there and in France have handicapped stamp dealing in those two countries, so partly for these reasons, and partly because Continental dealers thought they might combine business with a sight of the Coronation, the tenth British International Stamp Bourse, which opens to-morrow in the Holborn Restaurant, is likely to be more largely attended than ever. A hundred dealers have taken stands for it, and up to five hundred may come with admission cards. Continental dealers will, naturally, predominate, though there will be some from the United States, one from New Zealand, and even dealers from India, Egypt and Iraq, three unlikely countries for stamp collecting that have not been represented before at the bourse.

At last year's bourse the Jubilee stamps had greatly appreciated in value; the same cannot have happened yet for the Coronation stamps, though they (particularly those from the Crown Colonies if available) may be a great attraction. The London dealers have as yet hardly received more than enough for the advance orders, yet they should be seen at the bourse, most of them for the first time in England outside the dealer's offices.

'STOP SHELLING, WE WANT TO SWEEP'

Street-cleaners of Madrid have appealed to the Consular Corps to use its influence to stop the shelling of Madrid by the rebels.

"The victims of this shelling," it is stated, "include those who devote themselves to the important task of cleaning the public streets."

The guide was conducting a tourist party through the automobile plant. He stopped by the assembly line.

"Do you know what would happen if that man on the right side ever missed a day at work?" he asked the members of the party.

FLYING SCHOOL FOR BIRDS

Wild birds in captivity, with no opportunity for flying, forget how to use their wings.

The R.S.P.C.A. hope to remedy that by opening Britain's first "school" of flying for birds—at Ember Farm, Thames Ditton.

The manager said to a "News Chronicle" reporter: "We cannot, of course, give the birds lessons in flying, but we shall give them every encouragement, by putting them in an aviary 44 feet long.

"There they will be able freely to use their wings. When they can fly again we shall release them."

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The March Of Science

COTTON WORM FILMED

According to latest reports the worm has appeared in cotton plantations forming part of King Farouk's estates. This year's anti-cotton-worm campaign is being marked by a modern note. For the first time in Egypt's history films will be taken showing the various stages of the attack. The films are to be shown to the fellaheen (peasants) all over the country by means of special motor-vans. Dakahlieh, in Lower Egypt, where 2,500 acres have been attacked, is now the province most seriously affected. In Upper Egypt Minieh province is suffering most, the worm having appeared in 2,000 acres.

RIDDLES OF SEX CHANGE

The most exciting adventure of 1936 has just been revealed by some Vienna doctors. It happened to a young married woman of thirty-two, who in the course of a few months became a man and then resumed once more her original sex.

The patient noticed to her dismay that her whole body was undergoing a deep-rooted change. She grew a beard and moustache, her voice plunged towards the bass, her face skin became coarse, her muscles tightened up and her normal deposits of fat disappeared. Her whole body unmistakably became masculine

The cause was correctly diagnosed to be an ovarian tumour, and when this was removed the patient rapidly and completely recovered her natural attributes. These changes of sex are, of course, fairly common, but what made this case so remarkable was the suddenness of the change followed by an equally rapid recovery.

This case follows on several announcements that women athletes were undergoing operations to change thier sex, and at least two legal cases where husbands have turned to be women. Probably such cases are less uncommon than we think.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

A GLACIER UNDER THE EARTH

Anyone who has ever been down a mine knows from experience that the deeper one goes underground, the hotter it becomes. In fact, the centre of the earth is believed to be still in a molten state.

All the more astonishing, therefore, is a recent discovery in Montana, U. S. A. Geologists have found there a layer of solid ice deep below the surface of the ground.

Its full extent is not yet accurately known. But it has been shown that the ice layer is at least 20 feet thick.

How this crystal-clear bed of ice came to exist is a complete mystery. The most likely theory is that it is produced by some natural "freezing mixture," due to the chance occurrence of certain chemicals in the ground at this spot.

Less mysterious than this "floor" of ice in Montana, but no less remarkable as a natural phenomenon, is the "roof" of ice over the North Pole. Suspended in the upper atmosphere, many miles above the surface of the ordinary Polar ice, is a layer—not of solid ice but of ice particles.

This was discovered after a year's research in Greenland by French scientists. They believe that the blanket of ice may be partly responsible for violent storms originating in the Polar regions.

Soviet Honours For Polar Explorers

Awards For Arctic Heroes Who Threw Open Ice Deserts For Cultural And Economic Development

On February 25 distinctions were awarded by the Soviet Government to 331 persons working in the Arctic, among them the "Ice Commissioner" Professor Otto Schmidt, famous for his part in the Chelyuskin drama. Rarely has public appreciation been so thoroughly justified as in this case. A great scientific, economical and cultural work has been carried out in the polar regions during the last five years with the utmost tenacity and courage. In 1932 the ice-breaker Sibiriakov, led by Professor Schmidt and Captain Voronin, completed the journey from Archangel to Vladivostok during one navigation season. Since that pioneer journey navigation in the Arctic seas has made progress every year. In 1936 160 steamers cruiser in the polar seas. Direct navigation is now made possible between Leningrad and Vladivostok by way of the Baltic-White Sea canal. For the first time in history vessels sailing in Arctic seas have entered the Yakut rivers Indigirka and Yana, where the population had never before seen a steamer. This year attempts will be made to convoy vessels along the Great Arctic route twice during one navigation season, from Murmansk to Petropavlovsk, in Kamchatka, and back with a new cargo to Murmansk.

ARCTIC NAVIGATION

Regular navigation in the Arctic seas would be impossible without the support of aviation. The Soviet pilots Molokoff, Levandovsky, Vodopianoff, Tchkaloff, and others are famous. Molokoff, one of the heroes of the Chelyuskin's expedition, covered in 1936 over 25,000 kilometres across nine Northern seas—from the Sea of Okhotsk to the White Sea. Levandovsky flew from Los Angeles to Moscow through the fogs of Alaska, Bering Sea, and the Northern Arctic, covering 19,000 kilometres. The oldest polar pilots, Alekseyeff and Kozloff, covered 40,000 kilometres in 1936 over the Arctic ice. The activity of the pilots is manifold. They investigate the ice areas and indicate to vessels the safest passages; forward passengers, post, and goods to the remotest factories and ports; perform meteorological and other scientific researches; and bring swift help in critical situations that occur so often in the Arctic.

GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITIONS

Vast areas north of latitude 62 N. are being thrown open to economic and cultural development. The greater part of the 45,000,000 roubles assigned for this year to the chief board of the Arctic Sea route is being spent on geological expeditions. Rich layers of salt have been discovered at the mouth of the River Khatanga. On the Taimyr Peninsula nickel works are now being erected. Coal has been found in many places, as well as zinc, lead, arsenic, molybdenum, and other valuable minerals. The search for oil is yielding promising results. The economic development of the Far North is making steady progress.

With this economic progress has gone the development of culture and civilisation among the aboriginal populations of the North Electricity is penetrating the long polar night. Native tribes that have lived hitherto in utter poverty under the most primitive conditions are now gradually attaining a higher standard of life. Schools, hospitals and libraries are being opened at the remotest points. One may imagine the cultural revolution effected even by the introduction of iron stoves and metal cooking utensils, to say nothing of wireless. Radio stations have already been erected along the Arctic shores and on the Arctic islands. Professor Schmidt's ambition is to have a dense network of wireless in the North, embracing every fur factory and even every group of reindeer herdsmen.

DOCTOR'S CAR IS PATIENTS' TONIC

Every doctor must have a car—and a smart car has a psychological value on the patient.

This point was made when an inquiry was held at the Ministry of Health to consider whether any alteration should be made in the amount of the present capitation fee of 9s. a year paid to doctors for insured patients.

The doctors' case for an increase was presented by Dr. H. Guy Dain, on behalf of the Insurance Acts Committee of the British Medical Association. He urged that the fee should be increased from 9s. to 12s. 6d.

Spreading out of the population had increased the amount of travelling for doctors, he said, and for the proper conduct of medical practice a motor-car was a necessity.

DRAGONS AS BRAIN FOOD

Signor Mussolini has recently been enlarging on the wealth of Abyssinia. That topic has always been a matter for speculation, the more so, perhaps, because of the uncertainty which surrounds the subject, or, as Wordsworth puts it,

a treasure which the earth
Keeps to herself, confined as in a depth
Of Abyssinian privacy.

At a very early date, however, such rumours of rare resources were ripe in Europe; and one of the first, and certainly the most original, was that of Roger Bacon, who compiled his compendium of knowledge at the request of Pope Clement IV about 1267. "It is an unquestionable fact," wrote the Doctor Mirabilis, "that in Ethiopia flying dragons are caught by the inhabitants, saddled and bridled and ridden hard to make their flesh tender; then they are killed, and the flesh, duly prepared, is eaten as a preservative against the accidents of old age."

These creatures, adds the good doctor in all serious faith, "when thus eaten, prolong life and refine the intellect beyond all belief." Had that diet been available for Roger Bacon himself it might perhaps have refined his own intellect and raised it to such a height of efficient scepticism as would have led him to the rejection of such remarkable legends.

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MAHARAJA AS CRUSADER

(Continued from Page 40)

into my automobile, I was thinking of the Young Prince I left behind. "Indeed he would someday become Great in life" was the only thought that dominated in my mind.

Called To Rule Young

Maharajah Shri Chitra Thirunal came to birth on November 7 in 1912 as the eldest son of Maharani Sethu Parvathi Bai and the Koil Thampuran. Early in life, it was religion that he was taught. First learning Sanscrit, he was later tutored in English. Then all of a sudden, the Ruling Maharajah Shri Mulam Thirunal passed away in 1924 after lying ill for a while. Now Shri Chitra Thirunal succeeded him. But then he was too young. Therefore, Maharani Shri Lakshimibai, his mother's elder sister was made Regent, until the youngman grew up in age.

Now the young Prince received a valuable training in general knowledge and administration at the hands of brilliant English civilians in India, sent over to Travancore by the Viceroy. Added to these, he was travelling in many parts of India and studying affairs. All these experiences made the youngman to cultivate his intellect at a rapid pace of time.

Ruler At 18

In 1931, the Regency of Maharani Sethu Lakshimibai terminated. Maharaja Shri Chitra Thirunal was then invested with Ruling Powers and placed on the Throne. He was then eighteen.

Soon after His Highness had taken up the regime into his hands, Indian states were facing many important issues relating to their future. The British Parliament was proposing a New Political Constitution for India. The Territories ruled by the Princess had to be included in that. Travancore's interests must be safeguarded and to look after them, the Maharajah sought the aid of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, who consented to be his legal and Constitutional Advisor. But Sir, Ramaswamy Iyer was more than an Advisor to this youthful Prince. Actuated by the noblest of motives, this veteran statesman guided His Highness in several matters to reform the State and increase the welfare of the people.

The Shree Citra State Council (an Upper House) was created with wider franchise rights for the people. Electricity and water supply through the pipe system were created in Trivandrum. The establishment of a Telephone system, extension of the Railway to a central part of the city, better built roads, the creation of an Art gallery all these were achievements to the credit of His Highness within the first few months of his reign.

Foreign Tour

In 1933 His Highness, his Mother Sethu Parvathibai, his sisters and brother the Elaya Raja went to Europe for the summer. This was a bold step on the part of His Highness. No sovereign of Travancore had boarded a steamer in their life time, and certainly none had gone to Europe before. The trip was in fact forbidden by the religious Authorities in Travancore. Young Chitra Thirunal was no slave to superstitions. He had no understanding for a meaningless custom, and none could convince him why the trip was not proper for a monarch of Travancore. On the other hand, he threw the benefits he would gain by travel. So he was all enthusiastic to go and he went. But the Maharajah and his kith and kin had a rather busy time. "We hurried up everywhere, for we had only three weeks" said the Maharajah to me when we met. Nevertheless, the Royal visitors did some sight seeing in England, met important men like premier MacDonald and ran back to Paris and thence found their way back home sailing from Marseilles.

Now on arriving in Travancore the Ruler decreed that in all temples no restrictions should be placed against Hindus who had travelled to Europe. The 'Decree' was respectfully received everywhere, and His Highness was applauded for his action in doing away with this unholy ban the Hindu Temples of Travancore maintained all along.

By this time, popular feeling in Travancore to give the untouchable Temple Entry Rights had arisen. The Maharaja, noticing this growing popular feeling soon after appointed a commission of enquiry. Later, he threw open all the public thoroughfares to be used by the Harijans. As a next step, came his great Proclamation for which he and his Dewan Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer received national gratitude unparalleled in India.

In Shri Chitra Thirunal, you find the finest attainments of an Oriental with a tact to adopt the best that the accident has to offer Simple in life, (for he takes only five per cent of the public revenues to meet the expenses of himself and his family) Shri Chitra Thirunal, strives to place the interest of his people above everything else. In doing so, he follows a great tradition, which Travancore has placed before her all along.

This Ruler's day has always a crowded programme. Rising up with the sun, he sits down to read newspapers and books after attending to the morning essentials necessary for man. Then His Highness has to go for the daily worship to the family Deity Shri Padmanabha. Returning, he has papers to sign and peruse through many administrative documents. This over, His Highness joins his Mother and brothers for lunch. By two, he is back at the Drawing Room to receive Visitors at the Palace. Then with the approach of evening, he is seen at the Tennis Court playing many sets of the game. Sometimes, he takes a drive along the city or goes over to the Beach for a while.

Maharajah Shri Chitra Thirunal has among his hobbies the art of photography. Often he could be seen in his capital turning the handle of a Baby movie camera, taking pictures of attractive sceneries or interesting incidents. This camera taste of His Highness is so identical with that of ex-King Prajadhipok of Siam who told me of his intense interest in this pastime.

Gifted with a sense for realities and anxiety for that which is good for his people and state, Shri Chitra Thirunal will, I believe achieve much during his regime as a Monarch. He is already in good company, with such an eminent man as Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer as his Prime Minister with both of them at the Bridge, the ship of state in Travancore is bound to sail smoothly.

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Health Work In War-Scarred Spain

How The People's Government Is Fighting Disease As Well As Rebels

VALENCIA (NNS)

Conditions caused by the civil war have necessitated many measures on the part of the Ministry of Health to insure that no epidemic shall get started. Extraordinary success has been achieved, so that, for instance, there are fewer cases of typhoid, which is endemic in Spain, than at any time during the past three years. Special attention is paid to the refugees and to those evacuated from Madrid.

A widespread intensive campaign is being waged against venereal diseases. Leaflets, pamphlets and posters in millions of copies have been circulated among the soldiers as well as civilians, giving instruction in personal hygiene and urging the need of medical care. This subject was formerly taboo. Now, however, one poster declares that to contract a venereal disease is equivalent to treachery.

CHILD HYGIENE

One doctor in the Health Ministry stated that more is being done in public health to-day than ever before. An ambitious and far-reaching programme has been adopted under centralized direction. Emphasis is being placed on child hygiene. Half a million copies of a pamphlet informing mothers how to treat eczema have been distributed and all through the country clinics and homes for orphans and children's hospitals have been established.

Plans are now being drawn up for two immense hospital centres, one of which will be for tuberculosis patients. An Institute of Child Culture has been established in Valencia which will train nurses for children, in order to lower the rate of infant mortality which has always been high in Spain. A large corps of trained nurses is prerequisite to the success of this campaign.

CLINICS AND KINDERGARTENS

Many institutions for child care have already been opened and are eagerly awaiting the skilled work of these nurses. There are also institutions to aid mothers in various ways, giving them lessons in the care of children, providing clinics, kindergartens and homes for orphans, etc.

More people have been vaccinated in the past few months than ever before in the history of Spain. Delousing and disinfecting stations have been built, and the frontier service is preventing the entry of diseased persons. Cholera and yellow fever have disappeared. In spite of the war, the health of the people has never been better.

THE FIRST PRINTED BIBLE FOR SALE

One of the world's rarest books, a copy of the first printed Bible is to be sold at Sotheby's.

Known as the Gutenberg Bible, after the printer, it is produced on vellum and paper, and there are only a few copies in existence.

There is, it is stated, a vellum copy obtainable at a Continental monastery at the modest price of £25,000. It is a two-volume book, but the one to be sold at Sotheby's, described as "the property of a gentleman," is the second volume.

A census of the Gutenberg Bible has revealed the existence of about 45 copies, most of which are imperfect.

FOUND IN CUPBOARD

Thirty years ago, in the sale of the great library formed by the late Lord Amherst, the first volume went up from £500 to £2,050.

The Syston Park copy brought £3,000 fifty-years ago. A little later Mr. Tom Hodge, formerly head of Sotheby's, inspecting the then Lord Hopetoun's library, was surprised to find one of the Bibles in a corner cupboard. It was lying there forgotten

There is a curious mistake in the printing of the first Bible. The heading of the book of the prophet Haggai was overlooked and the two chapters were classified as belonging to Zephaniah.

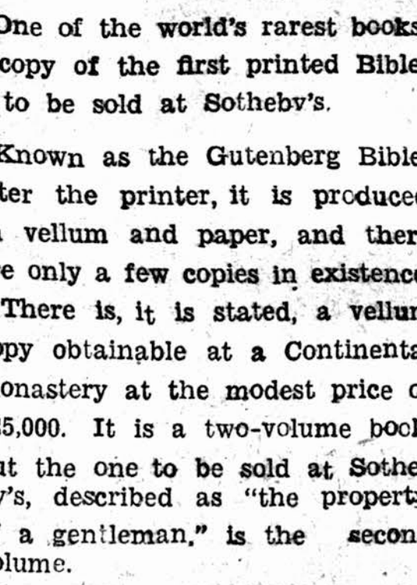
HER MOST TREASURED GARDEN

1. The "Grand Manor-House" gardens, were in full gorgeous bloom
With myriads of various flowers and sweet Roses of June
The regal-beds, laid down by well-cultured Art,
Was sufficient to kindle secret longings of any human heart.
The "Romantic Carnation" border shining bright with crystal dew
Strangely contrasted against "Sun-Flowers" with their gold-crowns anew.
The Dandelions tall, preened in neat rows near the wall,
Intermingling with "Chrysanthemums" that resembled crinoline Ladies dressed for the Ball.
Rich, were the beds of Exotic Roses, most fair
Whose sweet fragrance, perfumed the already scented air.
The Central place of Honour, were given to the cheerful Phlox
With their gay, vivid plumage, all massed around artificial Rocks
Snow-white Lilies lined a-seeming Bridal pathway, between
Arches of "Bougainvillaea" to beds of thoughtful "Pansies" serene
Cool shady Fruit-Trees, harmoniously formed a background of green
Graceful Fir-Trees swayed gently, like Right Royal Queens
Such an envious garden, to most it would seem
But when there is not always a *"Sun-burst" be content with "Sun-beams."*

2. Such awesome Beauty of Nature's *gifts sublime*
Touch the heart of even *the most heartless kind*
When God, in His Mercy meant all things to be beautiful and good.
It's strange how the Good, by the few Naughty are mis-understood.
Life—like various flowers that flourish awhile,
Leave sweet-scented memories in the feeble heart-beats of a child.
I admired—but never envied the "Manor-House" gardens so fair.
I have one of my own—you see! "A tiny garden most rare."
They rest 'neath my heart—from harsh winds bereft
Just two golden "Sun-Flowers" and a wee Vi—o—let.
I had a dear "For-get-me-not" once—but Oh! so long ago.
His Love proved unstable—though, forgiven twice before
Even like my blossoms if as Nature true
Will turn to Nature's self in cheering the world's unselfish view.
But to the "Grand Manor-House" gardens, away then he fled
Dyeing his sweet delicate-blue-petals, to suit their colourful Reds.
True-love never minds so long as, Happy is He.
Too late he will confess—He was happiest with me.
Some day I shall away on swift wings take flight
To a land where there is peace, on calm, restful Heights.
The "Manor-House" Mistress, who should then take my place
Tell Her—"I pity"—but never bear Malice.
A few things I ask as favour—that she would carefully rear
My tender young plants, that have Never known Fear.
To my wee modest Violet—please be not unkind,
Sheltered with love, Violets blossom to console even the blind.
Just a few drops of water and a look now and then
In return dear Ursurper—I'll be your sincere spiritual Friend.
But if in ambitious schemes, to ruin my young plants you plot,
The Just God in Heaven, will punish on the spot.
And one day when you tire of my own "For-get-me-not,"
Don't turn him adrift, for fresh plants you have bought,
But transplant him deep where the "Bleeding Heart" sleep,
While the sweet "Mignonette" blooms, their sacred vigil keep.
Yet—If the call comes too soon, and my treasured garden's sublet
True Friends "'Tis all I ask"—look kindly upon my
"Two Sun-Flowers and wee Vi—o—let."

CONSTANCE.

LIME JUICE
AND
GLYCERINE



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MISS RASPUTIN IS SUED

Former Czarist Monk Claims She Libelled

New York.—Maria Rasputin, who won 125,000 dollars verdict and filed suit for 100,000 dollars more in connection with stories of the life of her father, the assassinated Russian monk, was herself the object of a 100,000 dollars suit to-day.

It was brought by Sergius M. Trufanoff, once famous as the Czarist monk Iliodor. He claims he was libelled by a passage in Maria's book, "My Father," which said he attacked a woman who had come to his monastery of the Tsaritsin prior to the Russian revolution.

The English publishers, Cassell and Company, Ltd., also are defendants.

The suit became known to-day when Miss Rasputin served her answer on Iliodor's counsel here. Her answer constituted a general denial of libel.

SHAW "FIRST EDITION" AT 6d. A COPY

One of the inevitable George Bernard Shaw postcards has resulted in the forthcoming publication of what is virtually a first edition of Shaw—in two volumes at 6d. each.

The new edition is "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism" with the addition of two new chapters on Sovietism and Fascism and a new author's note under the comprehensive title of "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism, Capitalism, Sovietism and Fascism.

Containing 70,000 words of old Shaw and 16,000 new words, the two volumes are to be published next Friday in the Sixpenny Pelican series, the new non-fiction cousins of the Penguin Books.

A first edition of 100,000 volumes is already being distributed.

SUGGESTED IN A P.S.

And this is how the publishers secured the rights.

Mr. Allan Lane, the publisher who launched the Penguins, received a postcard from G. B. S. suggesting that he should publish Cherry-Gerrard's "The Worst Journey in the World."

Mr. Lane thanked Shaw for the idea, and added a P.S. reading, "Of course, the ideal book for the Penguin series would be your 'Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism.'"

To Mr. Lane's surprise Shaw replied, "Right; how much do you want to pay for it?"

CLAUSE STRUCK OUT

As Mr. Lane puts it, "the offer rather knocked us," but negotiations were opened, and Shaw agreed to accept royalties which work out in the neighbourhood of a third of a penny copy on a quarter of a million copies.

There was a Shavian exchange over the signing of the contract which contained the customary clause that the author should guarantee that the work did not contain any libellous, defamatory, obscene or improper material.

G. B. S. crossed this clause out, wrote in its place, "any hidden libels," and added a footnote:

"These clauses are publishers' delusions. A publisher cannot evade his responsibility for every word of the authors. He might as well murder his mother-in-law and produce in defence a contract in which the author agreed to hold him blameless for all murders committed by him."

SHAW'S "IF I WERE KING"

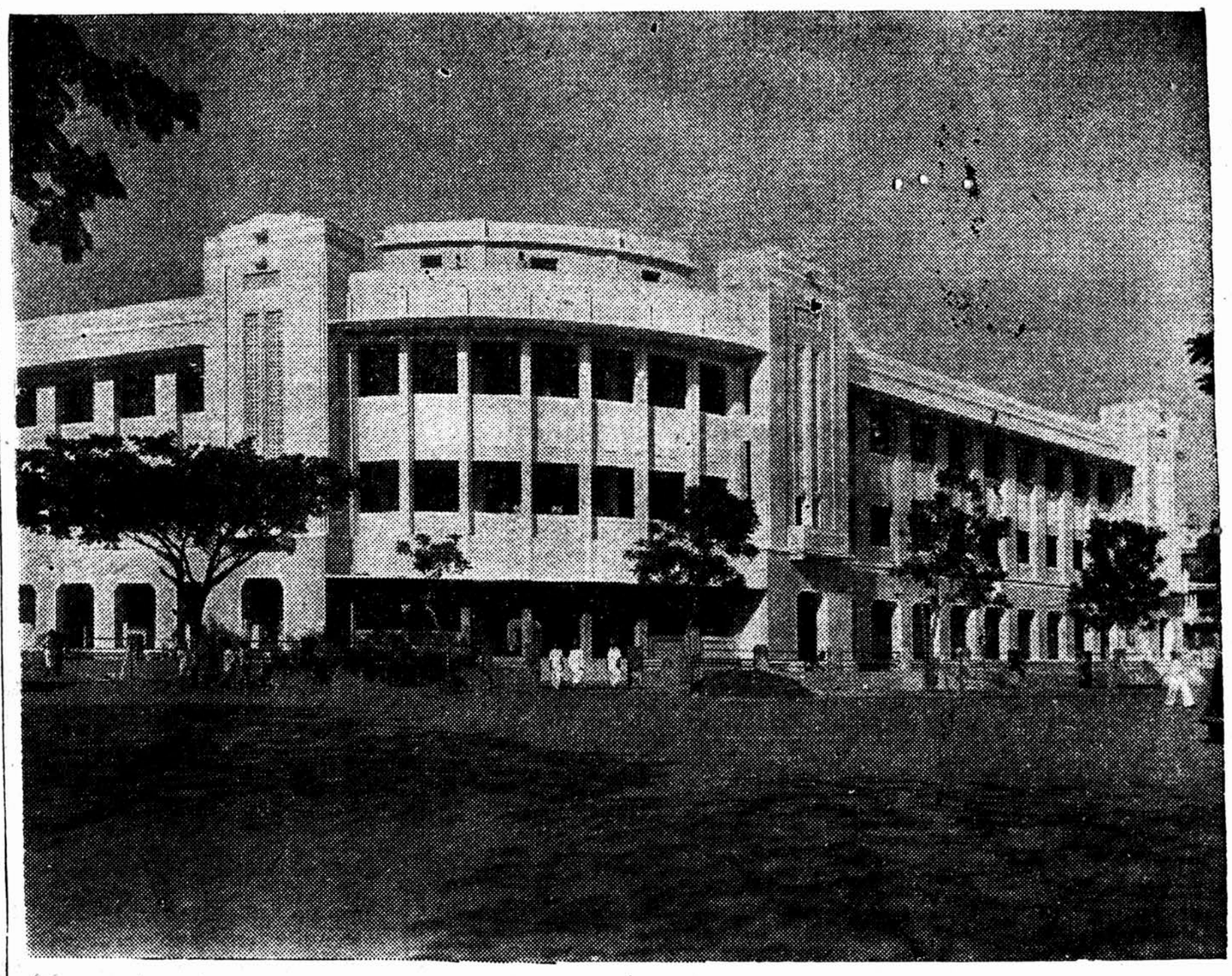
G. B. S. in a letter in "Time and Tide":

In the Coronation the symbols are not merely obsolete; they symbolise conditions which have been reversed. They represent the king's investment with powers that he no longer wields and of which it has cost us two revolutions and several regicides to deprive him.

The clothes used are the clothes of William the Conquerer and Queen Matilda, transmogrified by generations of costumiers into fancy dresses symbolic of nothing but the Russian ballet.

If I were in the royal succession, I would renounce fifty limited monarchies sooner than go through such a ritual.

I should not be at all surprised to learn that Edward VIII. had flatly refused to ensure its thousand-year-old tomfooleries, and that this and not his diplomatic masterstroke of marrying an American lady was the real cause of his abdication.



The building of the Shikshan Prasarak Mandali's Ramnarain Ruia College at Matunga

Ramnarain Ruia College

(By A Special Correspondent.)

It is very gratifying indeed to note that Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali, expert and experienced in matters educational opened a new College in Bombay. For, the fact that it is a S. P. Mandali concern foretells nothing but palmy days for the new College.

Very wide is the experience of the Mandali in the educational matters. A big primary School with 600 boys, the biggest High School in the Presidency popularly known as Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya with more than 2,000 students, one High School at Sholapur with 1100 students and not to mention such unique institutions as the School of Commerce and the School of Radio-Technology, a full first grade Science and Arts College known as the S. P. College—all these come under the efficient control of the Mandali.

It is this efficiency the deep and intimate acquaintance with the modern methods and ideals of education that is at the root of the great care that the Mandali have taken to choose a very attractive site to build an airy, well lighted and commodious new building to house the new College. It is situated between Matunga and Dadar Stations, and is a few minutes walk from either of them.

If the buildings are spacious with a library and full equipped laboratories, the staff is equally experienced and efficient. Arrangements have been made for the teaching of all the subjects of the University course, except Persian and Urdu and it is hoped this unfortunate deficiency will immediately be removed. Dr. V. K. Bhagwat, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.I.S., A.M.C.T., the able Secretary of the Mandali and the efficient Vice-Principal of the S. P. College in Bombay is to be the Principal of the College and this speaks volumes for his future success. Other staff is equally brilliant.

Dr. V. K. Bhagwat, Secretary of the Shikshan Prasarak Mandali and Principal, Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga.

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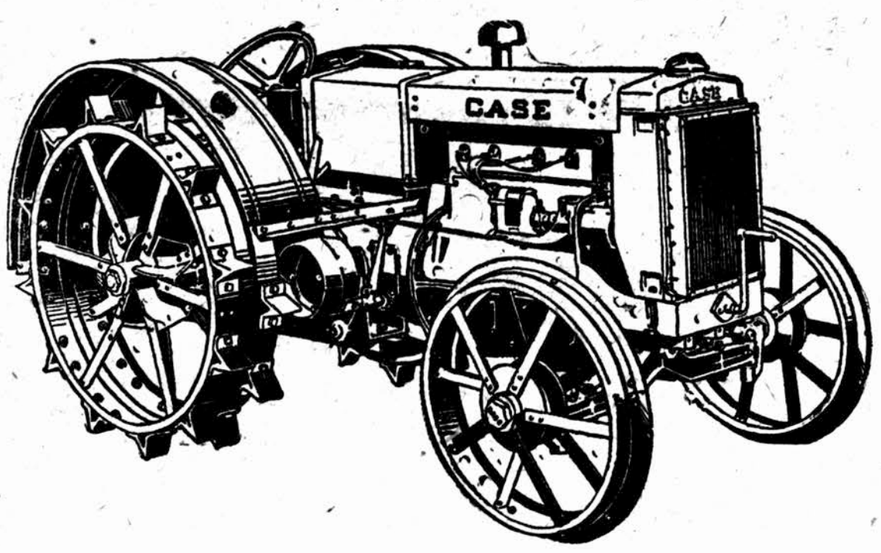

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In The World Of Bridge

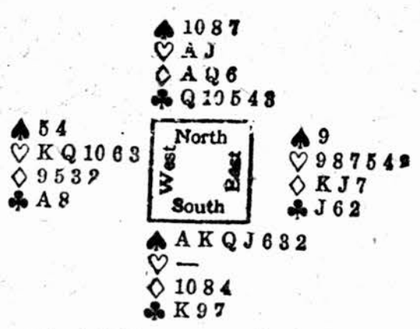
THE CORRECT DISCARD

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," says Ely Culbertson.

The fate of many a crucial hand has been determined by proper choice between two apparently unimportant discards. The habit of millions of players is to get rid of that worthless card which appears to be nearest their thumbs. Sometimes, indeed, one card may appear even more worthless than another (if I may be permitted to fracture rhetoric in the interest of emphasis). But what is apparrent is not always fact. An injudicious discard in the hand shown below might have lost a vulnerable slam.

North, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.



The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 N T	Pass	4 ◇	Pass
4 N T	Pass	5 ◇	Pass
5 ♡	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

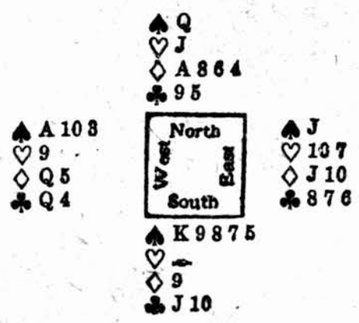
South's three-spade bid over his partner's club was the correct application of the two-way three-bid by the responding hand. South's four-diamond bid was an asking bid, the spade suit having been set as trump. North's four notrump response was unfortunately not very helpful to South, since it showed either two Aces including the diamond Ace, or second-round diamond control with two outside Aces. To determine what was what South made a repeat asking bid in diamonds, and North then showed his specific holding by bidding five hearts. This bid following the previous four notrump response to the first asking bid showed that the heart Ace was held in addition to the Ace of the asked suit, diamonds.

With this information in hand and with its negative message that North did not have the Ace of clubs, South should have been content to stop at five spades, but decided "to shoot the works," for a slam.

If West had hit on a diamond opening declarer would have faced a hopeless proposition, but on the heart King actually selected he had a grand and glorious opportunity. Dummy's Ace was put up and declarer 'almost' discarded a diamond but, logic coming to the rescue, swiftly changed to a low club. A club to the King followed. West won with the Ace, and promptly shifted to a diamond. Dummy's Ace was played and two rounds of trumps were drawn. Then declarer's remaining club was led to the Queen and a third round ruffed. The suit splitting in the most likely manner, namely 3-2 dummy's two long clubs were established and the ten of spades remained an entry.

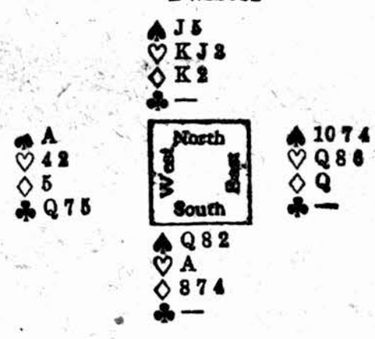
Had declarer thoughtlessly discarded a diamond on the Ace of hearts, he might have made his contract by correctly guessing the position of the club Jack but, obviously, this would have involved a 50-50 guess instead of the odds-on-chance of finding a 3-2 break in clubs.

This Week's Brain Twister



There is no trump. South leads and his side must take five tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks.

South leads the Ace of hearts and crosses to dummy with the King of diamonds. The King of hearts is led, South discarding a diamond. A small spade, ducked by all players, puts West in with the Ace. He must then lead a club which permits North to trump with the Jack and South to discard his last diamond. Any lead then picks up East's trumps.

DHARAM YASH DEV

(Continued from page 2)

he is, I believe the only Indian who has combined journalism with a training in the art of advertising.

If all goes well by autumn Mr. Dev hopes to bring out a book on "Our Countrymen in Great Britain.". In addition to the articles that Mr Dev contributed to Indian newspapers dealing with almost all sections of the Indian community in Great Britain, the book will contain, Mr. Dev tells me, all the information that an Indian needs about the life and well-being of his countrymen in the Metropolis of the Empire.

DR. VADHELVALA

But Dr. R. M. Vadhelvala, who recently obtained Ph. D of the London University does not share Mr. Dev's optimism of serving mother India from London or America. Dr. Vadhelvala left London last week for his home in Bombay. He had come to England after a brilliant career at the Bombay University which awarded him a first class honours in 1931 at the B. E. Examination and now he has left these shores after securing a doctorate and a diploma of the Imperial College of Science and Technology under the guidance of Professor A. J. S. Pirpard and Professor R. G. H. Clements, both well-known authorities in the engineering world.

During his recent days in this country, Dr. Vadhelvala worked on the "linen shrinkage of cements during setting" and obtained practical training with a well-known firm of consulting engineers. He feels that he will find ample opportunity to serve India in the sphere of engineering, particularly in the Bombay presidency which can feel proud of him since he is the first from the presidency to obtain a Ph.D in Engineering at the London University.

If you have not tried Ovaltine Cold you are missing something particularly good
'OVALTINE'
SERVED COLD
The Ideal Health Drink for Hot Days
Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
Agent: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta, also at Bombay, Madras and Karachi.
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By the sticky and greasy methods and appliances but by the latest natural methods. 100 p.c. reliable. Consult Prof. Shaw for practical enlightenment or send As. 8 in stamps for his illustrated and informative course giving full particulars of BIRTH-CONTROL by Assana (Positions).

SEXOLOGICAL SERVICE

P. O. Box 492, Kothari Mansion opposite G. P. O. Fort, Bombay.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"What are you doing in the pantry, Ronnie?"

"Fighting temptation, mother."

* * *

Customer: "And do you recommend this sleeping mixture?"

Druggist: "Yes, sir. We give an alarm clock with every bottle."

* * * *

"Cloudy day, sir," said the restaurant porter with "tip" written all over his face.

"Yes." was the reply "and there's no change coming, either."

* * *

She: "Henry, dear; is there anything in life greater than love?"

Henry: "Nothing, dear; in all the wide, wide world—where's my supper?"

* * *

An old Irishwoman wanted to cross the road at Hyde Park corner, but was scared of the traffic.

A policeman came to the rescue. "It's all right." he assured her. "When you see the red light, that red's for England, so don't go. But when you see the green, that's for Ireland. You can cross them, and not a thing will touch you."

She crossed on the green light, then waited till it was green again and came back to think the Office. "It was very kind of you to explain it so nicely," she said, "and, glory be, you don't give much time for the Orangemen to get across."

* * *

The strong man was explaining his act to an agent.

"I place a cobblestone on my head," he asserted, "and then my assistant picks up a sixteen-pound sledge-hammer, swings it with all his might—and cracks the cobblestone in half!"

The agent was amazed.

"That's marvellous," he explained. "But how about your head—don't you ever feel it?"

The strong man waved a hand.

"Sure," he admitted. "That's why I sometimes carry aspirins."

* * *

A clerk was retiring after completing twenty-five years of faithful service.

On his last day at the office his employer presented him with a large envelope and said: "This is a token of my esteem."

The clerk opened it and found a portrait of his employer.

"What do you think of the gift?"

"It's just like you," came the cryptic reply.

* * *

"How long is my sausage going to be, waiter?" demanded the impatient diner.

"About four and a-half inches, sir."

* * * *

A very keen cricketer took his wife to watch him play. Going in first wicket, he batted right through the innings and saved his side. Quite pleased with himself, he immediately went to where his wife was seated, and greeted her.

She returned his greetings as follows: "Other women's husbands can go in and come out again in order to be with their wives, but not you. No, you must stay there the whole afternoon and leave me alone."

* * *

The proprietor of the village hall called during the interval and upon contrasting the number of tickets with the number of people present found that certain people must have got in without paying their admission fee. Walking up to the orchestra, he had a chord sounded, and in a loud voice made the following announcement.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the next dance will be a snake dance, and all those who have snaked in will kindly snake out again.

"These biscuits are just like mother used to make."

"Oh, darling, really?"

"Yes, that's why father left her!"

* * *

"I generally have an argument with my husband once a week. Do you?"

"Oh, no, he is paid monthly."

* * *

There was once an Irishman, a Scotsman and a Jew who planned a picnic and each was to bring something. When the day arrived the Jew brought sausages, the Irishman arrived with the buns, and the Scotsman brought his family.

* * *

"I've an invention at last that will mean a fortune!"

"What is it this time?"

"Why, it's an extra key for a typewriter. When you don't know how to spell a word you hit that key, and it makes a blur that might be an 'e,' an 'a' or almost anything else you like."

"Wouldn't you like to be a motion picture star?"

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "Only I'd probably marry my press agent. I couldn't possibly resist anyone who continually described me as so beautiful and so clever."

* * *

"What's the matter?"

"Oh, my husband is so absent-minded. After breakfast he left a tip on the table, and when I handed him his hat he gave me another tip."

"Well, that's nothing to worry about. Just force of habit."

"That's what worries me. He kissed me when I gave him his overcoat."

* * *

A man, anxious to book seats for a certain play, rang up a number.

"Can I get a box for two tonight?" he asked.

"We don't have boxes for two," answered the voice at the other end.

"Isn't that the theatre?"

"No, this is the undertaker's."

Pat, the hod carrier (to the carpenter who is vigorously sucking his thumb, cursing at the same time)—Don't you know how to drive a nail yet without smashin' yer finger?

Carpenter—No, and neither do you.

Pat—Sure, I do. Hold the hammer in both hands.

* * *

"Did you hear about Smith, the bank cashier? He's stolen fifty thousand pounds from his bank, and run off with his friend's wife!"

"Good heavens! And who'll take his Sunday-school class tomorrow?"

* * *

Little Boy (entering book store): "What's the price of the book in the window 'How to Captivate People'?"

Book Dealer: "That's no suitable book for you, my boy. What do you want to buy that one for?"

Little Boy: "I'd thought of giving it to my father for a birthday present—he's a policeman."

Our Humorist At Large

Magistrate: "Three years ago you were here for stealing an overcoat."

Accused: "Yus, m'lord, but how long do you think an overcoat will last?"

Second: "Any way, Tom, y'can say y'was still on y'r feet at the finish."

If they could speak.

"We have been together 120 years and now you pay attention to that chit!"

Dentist: "Did you see the children who rang my bell and ran away?"

Bobby: "That was not children—it was two patients."

Doctor: "You should have called me in sooner."

Patient: "It couldn't have made any difference. The missus has knocked off me beer money any way."

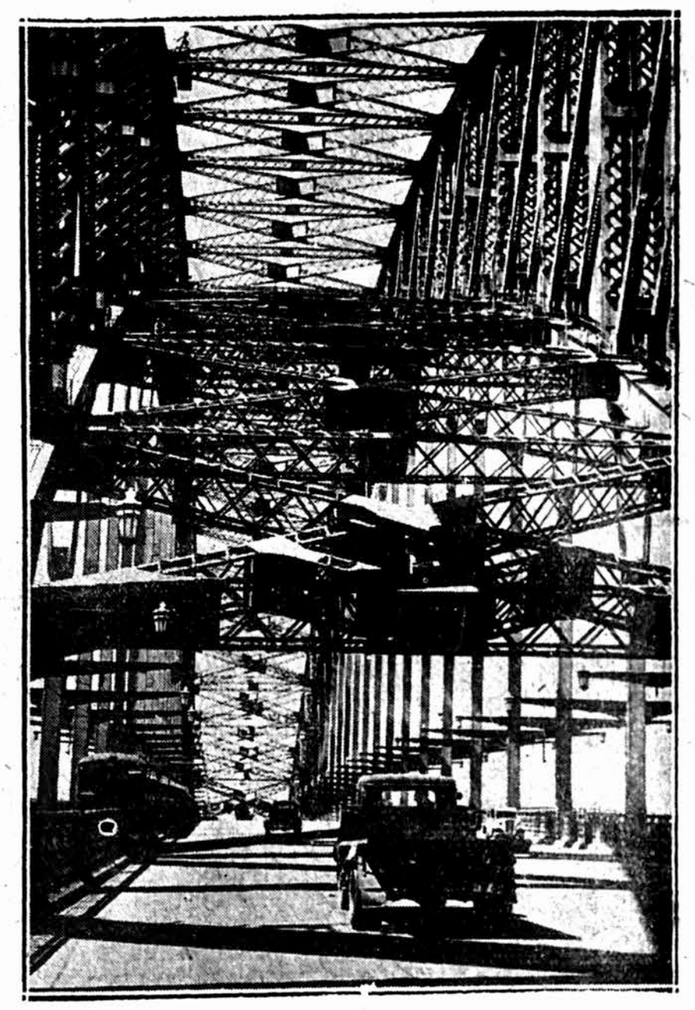
Old Salt: (spinning a yarn) "And then I found myself lying on the beach."

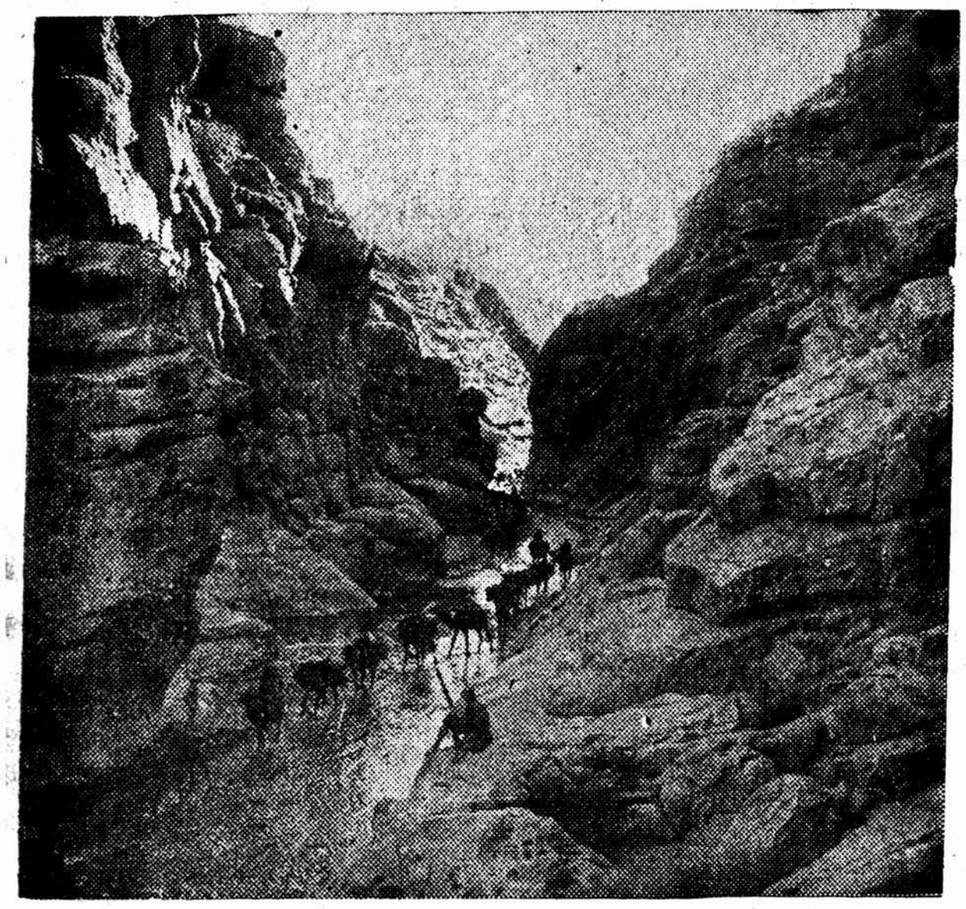
Town Girl: "Who to?"

Dr. Montessori and her Colleagues with Indian Students of Education in London on occasion of At-Home in Arya Bhuvan by Mr. Chhotabhai Patel, of Rangoon. *Sitting:*—Miss K. Swarup, Banarus; Mrs. S. Kotwal, Bhavnagar; Miss Machaya, Coorg; Mr. C A. Claremont, London; Dr. Maria Montessori, Mr. Mario Montessori, Miss Montessori (Italians); Mrs. Mehta, Rangoon; Miss Mehta, Mrs. Agarwal, Lucknow. *Standing:*—Mr. M. Patel London; Mr. K. Vakil, Surat; Mr. M. Mehta, Rajpipla; Mr. T. Shukle, Broach; Mr. Chhotabhai Patel, Rangoon; Mr. P. M. Trivedi, Bombay; Mr. R. Vakil, Bombay; Mr. M. Shah, Bombay; Mr. M. Mehta, Rangoon; Mr. M. Acharya, Dar-es-Salam; Mr. A. M. Yooster, Amsterdam; Mr. E. Macragh, Madrid; Mr. T. Patel, Baroda; Mr. C. M. Patel, London.

Left:—"Herman", the chipmunk in this picture, is proving to the satisfaction of the cameraman, that this wary child of mother nature can become as domesticated as cat or dog, by gently removing a nut from between the lips of his small master.

Right:—A new picture of Sydney harbour bridge which will figure largely in the vanetian carnivals next Summer during the 150th anniversary celebrations of Australia's foundation.





Indian Camel Corps going through the pass in Waziristan.

View of the Sham plain, scene of battle between Troops from India and the tribesmen.

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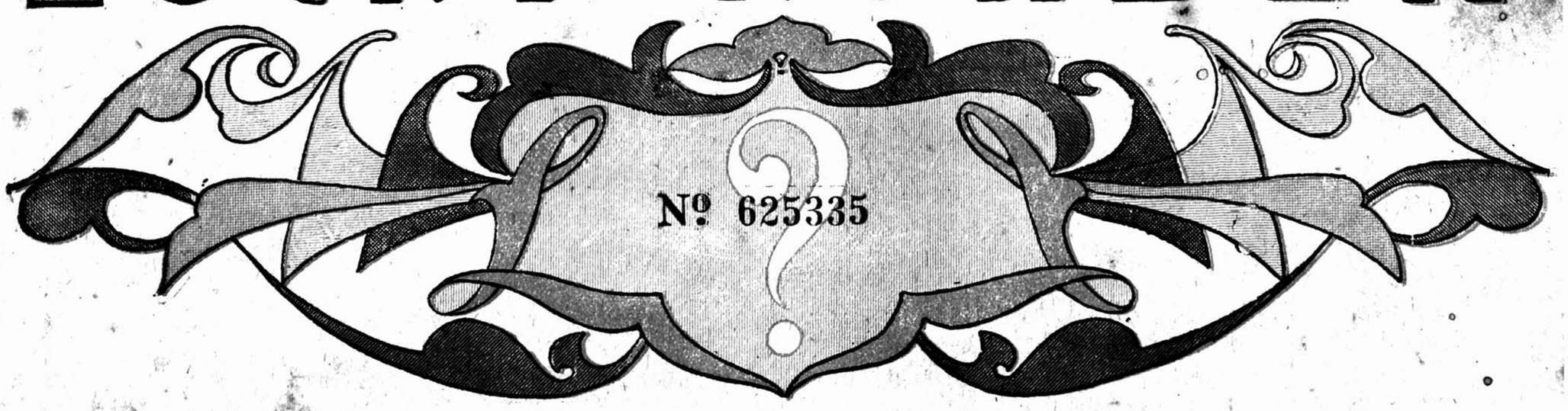

REMEMBER

JUNE

24

THURSDAY

THE LAST DAY FOR RECEIVING "CHRONICLE" CROSSWORD No. 2 ENTRIES

(SEE PAGES 27-28)

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